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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE
KINETIC TREATMENT OF RADIATION-INDUCED
SIMULTANEOUS CHEMICAL REACTIONS:

A REVISED VERSION IN FORTRAN IV

by

Klaus H. Schmidt

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Printed in the United States of America

Available from

Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information
National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce

Springfield, Virginia 22151

Price: Printed Copy \$3.00; Microfiche \$0.65

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

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Chemistry Division

March 1970

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ABSTRACT

WR20, a program written in OS/360 FORTRAN IV for an IBM-360/75 digital-computer system, calculates, as a function of time, the concentrations of all chemical species in a set of radiation-induced chemical reactions with homogeneous kinetics. It also calculates the concomitant changes in electrical conductivity and optical absorbance. As data, the program essentially requires the chemical reaction equations with rate constants, a list of the chemical species with their radiation yields, initial concentrations, equivalent conductances, absorptivities, etc., and the dose rate as a function of time. The program is an improved version of one described in an earlier report (ANL-7199, April 1966) written for a CDC-3600 system. The new features of the revised program, in particular, the possibility to treat reaction systems involving chain reactions and to study the effect of repetitive radiation pulses, are described, and detailed instructions are given for the use of the program. This report also describes two plotting programs to be used in connection with WR20. One creates a plot on a 780-Calcomp plotter, the other a plot on the printer.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an earlier report,* I described a program written in 3600-FORTRAN for a CDC-3600 digital-computer system which allows one to construct kinetic models for the behavior of a chemical system exposed to ionizing radiation. One enters as data the reaction equations with rate constants, a list of the chemical species involved with their radiation yields, initial concentrations, equivalent conductances, absorptivities, etc.,

*K. H. Schmidt, A Computer Program for the Kinetic Treatment of Radiation-induced Simultaneous Chemical Reactions, ANL-7199 (April 1966).

the dose rate as a function of time, and some additional instructions controlling the calculation. The program then calculates the concentrations of all species as functions of time and the changes in electrical conductivity and optical absorbance.

The original program, WR16, has been used successfully at this laboratory for several years, for the evaluation of pulse-radiolysis experiments. It was later adapted to the Laboratory's IBM-360/75 system for the following reasons: (1) Problems run two to three times faster on this machine; (2) the latter system accepts FORTRAN IV, so that the new version of the program, which is written in this language, is now much more readily adaptable to other computer systems.

During the adaptation and more recently, the program was improved in a number of ways. The Ionic Equilibrium Subroutine, which calculates the dissociation equilibrium of ionic species, was completely rewritten and is now applicable over a much wider pH range. The Steady State Subroutine, which computes the concentrations of species that have reached a steady state was also extensively modified to improve its convergence and to make it capable of calculating the equilibrium of species involved in a chain reaction. Another new option allows one to study the effect of repetitive radiation pulses. Some further modifications will be mentioned later.

This report describes the new features of the program in its present form (new name: WR20) and gives detailed instructions for its use. Reference to the previous report (ANL-7199) will be made in a few cases. Thus, the mathematical method of the main program as described in Sections 3.1-3.3 and 3.4.1 of ANL-7199 has not been changed and is therefore not described in the present report. The options of "Skipping of Species and Reactions" (Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of ANL-7199) have remained in a somewhat modified form; it is, for example, now possible to cancel skipping instructions. Furthermore, the suggestions regarding the use of the program in special cases (Section 6.1 of ANL-7199) are still valid. With these exceptions, the present report is independent of the previous one.

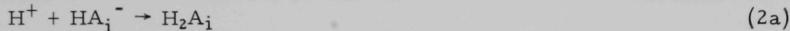
2. ALGORITHM OF THE NEW EQUILIBRIUM SUBROUTINES

2.1 The Ionic Equilibrium Subroutine

The Ionic Equilibrium Subroutine (named IONIC) has two entries: EQUI1 and EQUI2. EQUI1 is invoked once at the beginning of a run. It reads from the data dissociation equations of the form



or similar equations in the basic form (beginning with OH^-), with $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_{\text{eq}}$, n_{eq} being the total number of equations. (Pairs such as 1a and 1b count as one equation.) The routine then labels those reactions that produce the above equilibrium. If, for example, it encounters Eq. 1a, it labels the reaction equations 2a and 2b, or the same reactions written in their basic form, 3a and 3b.



DUMMY denoting a dummy species with the concentration 1 M. The reactions thus labeled* are automatically skipped by the main program when subroutine IONIC is used.

EQUIL2 is called after every 20th cycle of the main integrating algorithm and calculates the dissociation equilibrium by the following method:

$$T_{10} = [\text{H}_2\text{A}_i]_0 + [\text{HA}_i^-]_0 + [\text{A}_i^{\pm}]_0; \quad (4)$$

$$[\text{HA}_i^-] = \frac{\text{K}_{1i}[\text{H}^+]T_{10}}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + \text{K}_{1i}[\text{H}^+] + \text{K}_{1i}\text{K}_{2i}}; \quad (5)$$

$$[\text{A}_i^{\pm}] = \frac{\text{K}_{1i}\text{K}_{2i}T_{10}}{[\text{H}^+]^2 + \text{K}_{1i}[\text{H}^+] + \text{K}_{1i}\text{K}_{2i}}, \quad (6)$$

where the subscript 0 refers to the (unreadjusted) values encountered when EQUIL2 is called.

The concentrations of all species taking part in the equilibrium can thus be expressed as functions of $[\text{H}^+]$, those of the remaining species being regarded as known constants. To maintain balance of charge, the following equation must hold:

$$F([\text{H}^+]) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_c} q_j c_j = 0, \quad (7)$$

*For more details, see Section 4.1.7.g.

n_c being the total number of species, and q_j the charge of the j th species. Equation 7 is solved by Newton's method. One obtains a fast-converging series with the recursive formula

$$[H^+]_{n+1} = [H^+]_n - F([H^+]_n)/F'([H^+]_n). \quad (8)$$

$F'([H^+]_n) = dF([H^+]_n)/d[H^+]_n$ can easily be derived from Eqs. 5 and 6. It can be shown that $F'(x) > 0$ for all $x \geq 0$, and that the series $D_n = |[H^+]_n - [H^+]_e| \leq \{A([H^+]_0 - [H^+]_e)^2\}^n$, $[H^+]_e$ being the exact solution of Eq. 7, A being a constant. After $[H^+]_e$ is obtained with sufficient accuracy, the remaining concentrations are calculated using Eqs. 5, 6, and 9.

$$[H_2A_i] = T_{i0} - [HA_i^-] - [A_i^-]. \quad (9)$$

2.2 The Steady State Subroutine

The Steady State Subroutine (named STEADY) performs a function similar to that of subroutine EQUIL3 in program WR16 (described in ANL-7199). It is used when the net rates of change of the concentrations of one or several chemical species are small compared to the actual rates of formation and disappearance. The subroutine has two options.

Option 1 is applied if the concentration of one or several species have reached a quasi-steady state, i.e., if the concentration of each species is the result of an equilibrium between its rate of formation and its rate of disappearance, and if these species are relatively independent of each other.

Option 2 goes into effect if a quasi-equilibrium exists between the concentrations of a group of species. This is the case if these species are converted into each other by a chain of fast reactions, with the sum of their concentrations changing relatively slow, either because they have reached a quasi-steady state or because the chain-terminating reactions are much slower than the chain-propagating reactions. Both options are based on the approximation .

$$\frac{dc_j}{dt} = g_j + \sum_i \alpha_{ji} k_i c_{i1}' c_{i2}' = 0, \quad (10)$$

c_j being the concentration of the j th species processed by the subroutine, c_{i1}' and c_{i2}' the concentrations of the first and second species on the left side of the i th reaction, α_{ji} the net formation of the j th species in the i th reaction, and k_i the rate constant.

Equation 10 is solved for c_j in the manner described on page 16 of ANL-7199. The result can be written in the form

$${}^2c_1 = F_1({}^1c_2, {}^1c_3, {}^1c_4, \dots),$$

the upper indices 1 and 2 referring to the old and the new value of the c 's, respectively. This procedure is carried through for the remaining species

$${}^2c_2 = F_2({}^2c_1, {}^1c_3, {}^1c_4, \dots),$$

$${}^2c_3 = F_3({}^2c_1, {}^2c_2, {}^1c_4, \dots),$$

$${}^2c_4 = F_4({}^2c_1, {}^2c_2, {}^2c_3, \dots), \text{ etc.,}$$

until all c 's have the upper index 2. By periodic repetition of this cycle, one obtains for each species a series ${}^n c_j$ with the recursive formula

$${}^{n+1}c_j = \Phi_j({}^n c_1, {}^n c_2, {}^n c_3, \dots), \quad (11)$$

the functions Φ_j representing the result of one entire cycle.

It can be shown that the series ${}^n c_j$ are convergent in a region around the true values c_j if, in this region,

$$\left| \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial {}^n c_j} \right| < 1, \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \left| \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial c_k} \frac{dF_k}{dc_j} \right| < 1.$$

This is, however, equivalent to the condition that the concentrations of the species are not too strongly interdependent.

Option 1 of subroutine STEADY uses the functions Φ_j to create a faster converging series ${}^m c_j^*$ with the following recursive procedures:

$${}^1X_j = {}^m c_j^*;$$

$${}^2X_j = \Phi_j({}^1X_1, {}^1X_2, \dots);$$

$${}^3X_j = \Phi_j({}^2X_1, {}^2X_2, \dots);$$

and

$${}^{m+1}c_j^* = \frac{({}^2X_j)^2 - {}^1X_j {}^3X_j}{2{}^2X_j - {}^1X_j - {}^3X_j}.$$

Option 2 uses directly the following modified version of Eq. 11:

$$n^{+1}c_j = \Phi_j(n_{c_1}, n_{c_2}, \dots) \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{m_g} {}^1c_m}{\sum_{m=1}^{m_g} \Phi_m(n_{c_1}, n_{c_2}, \dots)} . \quad (11')$$

In this way,

$$\sum_{m=1}^{m_g} n_{c_m} = \sum_{m=1}^{m_g} {}^1c_m \text{ for all } n \geq 1,$$

m_g being the number of species in the respective group of interdependent species; i.e., the routine readjusts only the relative values of their concentrations while keeping their sum constant.

A further slight modification was incorporated into the subroutine: The sequence in which it processes the species is reversed after every second cycle. This does not affect the performance of Option 1. In Option 2, the modification eliminates a small error that occurs in some cases, the sign of the error depending on the sequence of the species in a group.

A rigid proof of convergence for the final algorithms of the two options was not attempted. Test runs showed, however, that both series converge fast under normal conditions. If convergence is poor, a warning message is printed.

3. INPUT AND OUTPUT

3.1 Data Cards

The program WR20 requires the following data cards:

3.1.1 One "Run Number Card" with

a: NORUN, a four-digit number assigned to the run.

Col. 2-5, FORMAT: I4

b: LIMT, the time limit in minutes allotted to the run. Default value 2.

Col. 7-8, FORMAT: I2

c: IPUNCH, a plot index. Enter 1 if a plot is desired; otherwise, leave blank.

Col. 10, FORMAT: I1

d: KOMENT, any comment that is to appear in the output.

Col. 11-65

e: MORE, the number of additional comment cards, up to nine.

Col. 66, FORMAT: I1

3.1.2 COMENT, further comments on zero to nine additional comment cards.

Col. 2-80

3.1.3 One to 50 "Reaction Cards" with

a: A(I,1) and A(I,2), the names of exactly two reacting species.

Col. 1-5 and 7-11, FORMAT: A5

b: A(I,3) - A(I,6), the names of zero to four product species.

Col. 13-17, 19-23, 25-29, and 31-35, FORMAT: A5

c: B(I,4) - B(I,6), + or - signs in Col. 18, 24, and 30 (default = +).*

d: RK, the second-order rate constant in $M^{-1}sec^{-1}$.

Col. 36-45, FORMAT: E10.3

3.1.4 One blank card, indicating the end of the List of Reactions.

3.1.5 One to 27 "Species Cards" with

a: AC, the name of the species.

Col. 1-5, FORMAT: A5

b: CHARGE, the charge of the species. In case of default, the charge is determined from the number of + or - signs in the name. For example, CO3--: charge = -2.

Col. 6-10, FORMAT: I4

c: G, the G value, i.e., the radiation yield in particles per 100 eV.

Col. 11-20, FORMAT: E10.3

*These signs will be treated by the computer as such. Example: O2- + HO2 = H2O2 - H+. However, any character in Col. 6 is treated as +.

d: S, the rate of spontaneous (thermal) formation in M sec⁻¹.

Example: H⁺ or OH⁻ from H₂O.*

Col. 21-30, FORMAT: E10.3

e: CI, the initial molar concentration.

Col. 31-40, FORMAT: E10.3

f: EQCO, the equivalent conductance in mho cm²eq⁻¹.

Col. 41-50, FORMAT: E10.3

g: EXT, the molar absorptivity in cm⁻¹M⁻¹.

Col. 51-60, FORMAT: E10.3

The remaining columns may be used for identification purposes.

3.1.6 One blank card, indicating the end of the List of Species.

3.1.7 One to 50 "Time Cards" for successive time intervals, with

a: T, the end of the time interval in sec, as measured from the beginning of the first time interval.

Col. 1-10, FORMAT: E10.3

b: DR, the mean dose rate in eV $\text{t}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-1}$ during this time interval.
(1 rad/min = 1.04×10^{15} eV $\text{t}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-1}$ in water.)

Col. 11-20, FORMAT: E10.3

c: SPSK(1,K) and SPSK(2,K), the names of zero to two species that are to be "skipped or labeled." The effect of listing such species depends on further instructions given on the same card. Normally the species are "skipped;" i.e., their concentrations are not changed by the integrating algorithm during this and subsequent time intervals. If IUN = -1 (see h below), the opposite effect is achieved; namely, any previous skipping instruction for these species is canceled. If IST = 1 (see f below), the species are labeled for processing by the Steady State Subroutine, Option 1, and at the same time "skipped." If IST ≥ 2 , the species are labeled for Option 2 of the same subroutine, but not skipped.

Col. 21-25 and 26-30, FORMAT: 2A5

d: CSK(1,K) and CSK(2,K), the concentrations to be used for the skipped species until the skipping instruction is canceled. These values

*S cannot be used if subroutine IONIC is invoked during the run. Instead, the reaction DUMMY + H₂O = OH⁻ + H⁺ must be entered.

need be entered only if IUN ≥ 0 and IST = 0. In this case, CSK overrides any previously defined concentration value. Otherwise, CSK is ignored.

Col. 31-40 and 41-50, FORMAT: 2E10.3

e: NRS(1,K) - NRS(5,K), the numbers of up to five reactions that are to be "skipped," i.e., taken out of the integrating algorithm. The numbers refer to the sequential position of these reactions in the List of Reactions. As for species, previous skipping instructions for reactions may be canceled by inserting here the numbers of reactions to be "unskipped" and entering the Unskipping Instruction IUN = -1. Skipping instructions for reactions are valid until canceled, except for such instructions entered on cards with IST ≥ 1 ; the latter are automatically canceled by the first subsequent card with IST = 0.

Col. 52-53, 55-56, 58-59, 61-62, and 64-65, FORMAT: 5I3

f: IST, the Steady State Instruction. If IST = 0, subroutine STEADY is not invoked during the specified time interval. IST ≥ 1 invokes the subroutine for all species listed as "skipped or labeled" on this card or previous cards with IST ≥ 1 .

For species labeled with IST = 1 (Option 1), the steady state (i.e., the equilibrium concentration determined by the total rate of formation and the total rate of disappearance of those species at this time) is periodically readjusted. At the same time, these species are skipped by the integrating algorithm.

If $2 \leq IST \leq 5$ for a group of species (Option 2), the equilibrium ratio between the concentrations of these species is periodically readjusted, while the sum of their concentrations is kept constant and equal to the value encountered when STEADY is called. Species in such groups are not skipped by the program. It is therefore necessary to skip the reactions that determine their equilibrium, i.e., those that propagate the chain. Groups with different IST are treated independently of each other.

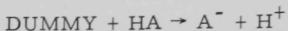
The Steady State Instruction and the labels attached to the species by the value of IST are only valid during time intervals defined by cards with IST ≥ 1 ; i.e., the instruction and the labels are canceled by the first subsequent card with IST = 0.

Col. 67, FORMAT: II

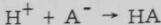
g: ION, the Ionic Equilibrium Instruction. If ION = 0, subroutine IONIC is not invoked during the specified time interval. ION ≥ 1 invokes the subroutine, which then periodically adjusts the ionic equilibrium as determined by the dissociation equations listed under Eq. 10. The reactions that determined the equilibrium before are automatically skipped by the integrating algorithm. Example: When IONIC processes the dissociation equation (see 3.1.10 below).

$$[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{A}^-] = [\text{HA}] \cdot K,$$

the two reactions



and



are skipped.

A reaction is labeled for skipping, if and only if the two species A^- and HA (or an analogous pair) in the dissociation equation also occur in the reaction equation and are located on the immediate left and right of the = sign (which stands in place of the arrow). If some other reaction containing the same pair of species is not to be skipped, it is sufficient to locate one of the species away from the = sign.

Subroutine IONIC may not be used during time intervals in which there is any nonnegligible formation or decay of the first species in the equilibrium equations (H^+ or OH^-) other than from the ionic dissociation or recombination reactions.

Col. 68, FORMAT: I1

h: IUN, an "Unskipping Instruction" for canceling skipping instructions, if this is desired. As mentioned under c and e above, IUN = -1 "unskips" all species and/or reactions listed on the same card in the columns for skipped species or reactions; IUN = -2 automatically cancels all previous skipping instructions.

Any value of IUN $\neq 0$ causes the program to start the specified time interval with the Minimum Time Increment DTMIN. Whenever skipping instructions are canceled, either explicitly or automatically, the program is likely to require a much smaller time increment than before. Unless IUN < 0, it is therefore advisable to specify IUN = +1 on cards that cancel the use of one or both of the subroutines IONIC and STEADY.

Col. 69-70, FORMAT: I2

i: MREP, Repetition Factor. The repetition factor $2 \leq \text{MREP} \leq 9999$ on one (and only one) Time Card, say the Mth card with the time $T(M)$, has the effect that the entire computation procedure up to the time $T(M)$ is executed MREP times. After each cycle, the time values $T(1), T(2), \dots, T(M)$ are automatically incremented by the initial value

of $T(M)$, and the concentrations reached are used as initial values for the next cycle. Note that the times $T(M+1)$, $T(M+2)$, ..., are not incremented. Therefore, one has to make sure that $T(M+1) \geq MREP \cdot T(M)$. Skipping instructions are not automatically canceled at the beginning of a new cycle, nor is DT reset to DTMIN. It may therefore be necessary to set IUN = -2 or +1 on the first Time Card.

Col. 72-75, FORMAT: I5

3.1.8 One blank card, indicating the end of the Time Cards.

3.1.9 One Parameter Card, with

a: ACCFAC, the Accuracy Factor. The Accuracy Factor determines the accuracy* of the integrating algorithm and (inversely) the computation time. The time increments chosen by the program are proportional to ACCFAC. Default values: ACCFAC = 0.1, if none of the subroutines IONIC and STEADY are invoked; otherwise, ACCFAC = 0.05.

Col. 1-10, FORMAT: E10.3

b: DTPMIN, the Minimum Print Interval. The Minimum Print Interval is the minimum (model) time interval between two printed lines of concentrations. In case of default, the value is chosen so that one obtains one page of printed results per group of six species, with the time values approximately equally spaced. Irrespective of the spacing, the times on the Time Cards are always printed.

Col. 11-20, FORMAT: E10.3

c: DTMIN, the Minimum Time Increment. This is the Minimum Time Increment to be used by the integrating algorithm. The algorithm starts with this value and adjusts it after every 20 cycles of computation. The default value is $T(NT1)/50000$, $T(NT1)$ being the beginning of the first time interval in which one of the subroutines STEADY and IONIC is invoked, or, if this is not the case, the end of the last time interval.

Col. 21-30, FORMAT: E10.3

d: DTMAX, the Maximum Time Increment. The Maximum Time Increment sets an upper limit to the time increment DT that can be chosen by the program. Default value: $T(NT)/2000$, if none of the subroutines STEADY and IONIC are invoked, $T(NT)/5000$ otherwise, $T(NT)$ being the end of the last time interval.

Col. 31-40, FORMAT: E10.3

*For details, see Section 3.3 of ANL-7199.

3.1.10 Zero to 10 Equilibrium Cards with dissociation equations for subroutine IONIC

The equations must be written in the form



or



the K's being dissociation constants. If there are two stages of dissociation, the equation for the first stage must come first, and the two equations may not be separated:



All equations must begin with the same species, i.e., either H^+ or OH^- ; in other words, equations in the acid form and equations in the basic form may not be mixed.

Species (AE(1,K) - AE(3,K)): Col. 1-5, 7-11, and 13-17
Dissociation Constant (EQ): Col. 21-30

3.1.11 One blank card, indicating the end of the Equilibrium Cards (or their absence)

Any number of runs (complete data decks as described above) can be stacked for one ASP job. Normally, the time limit specified on the Job Card should equal the sum of the time limits set for the individual runs, plus 1 min. This will allow sufficient time for all ASP operations, for printing the results, and for plotting (see Chapter 5).

3.2 Example of a Computer Run

The example presented here uses essentially all features and options of program WR20. It is a kinetic model for the irradiation of a hydrogen-saturated, aqueous solution of 1 mM NaOH at 25°C, with three successive pulses of electrons from a linear accelerator, with a pulse duration of 6 μ sec and a repetition rate of 720/sec. Most of the data used for this run are based on literature values, a few values are based on my measurements, and a few are estimates. No literature references will be given here as this would go beyond the scope of this report.

Figure 1 shows a printout of the data cards. The output obtained with these data is reproduced on pages 22-29. In the following discussion of the input data, the card numbers mentioned refer to the numbering of the Reaction, Species, and Time Cards appearing in the printed output.

3.2.1 Run Number Card

The data on this card are self-explanatory. The 1 in column 66 indicates one additional Comment Card.

3.2.2 Comment Card

No explanation is required.

3.2.3 Reaction Cards

The reaction $e^- + H_2O_2 = OH + OH^-$ has been split up into the reactions 8 and 9. Reaction 8 converts e^- into OH but does not affect H_2O_2 . It will later be skipped when the reaction chain $e^- - OH - H - e^-$ is processed by subroutine STEADY. Reaction 9 removes H_2O_2 and produces OH^- without affecting e^- . Therefore it has essentially no influence on the automatically determined time increments, as opposed to reaction 8. Reactions 12 and 13 represent the dissociation equilibrium $H^+ + OH^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O$, reactions 21 and 22 the equilibrium $H^+ + O_2^- \rightleftharpoons HO_2$. The equilibrium between HO_2^- and H_2O_2 is here represented by reactions 28 and 29.* Reaction 13 can be omitted in runs that do not use subroutine IONIC, if $S = 1.450E-03$ is entered on the Species Cards for H^+ and OH^- .

3.2.4 Species Cards

Because no charge values were entered, they are determined by subroutine SCAN from the number of + or - signs in the names of the species. An initial concentration $CI = 4.9 \times 10^{-7} M$ for O_2 is assumed; this approximate level of contamination is frequently encountered. The species Na^+ is listed only for the purpose of achieving balance of charge so that subroutine IONIC can work properly. The molar absorbance (EXT) entered for e^- is for $\lambda = 715$ nm, at which wavelength no other species absorbs appreciably.

3.2.5 Time Cards

The Time Cards constitute the "time table" for the entire calculation and require particular consideration. We will therefore discuss them one by one. Before doing this, we have to establish criteria governing the

*I consider this representation more realistic under the given circumstances (pH, etc.) than the conventional form.

7199 1 FORMATION OF H₂O₂ IN ALKALINE, H₂-SATURATED H₂O BY 1
 SUCCESSIVE ELECTRON PULSES FROM A LINEAR ACCELERATOR.

E-	+E-	=OH-	+OH-	+H ₂	5.000E+09
E-	+OH	=OH-			3.000E+10
OH	+OH	=H ₂ O ₂			4.500E+09
OH	+O ₂ -	=O ₂	+OH-		1.200E+10
OH-	+H	=E-	+H ₂ O		2.000E+07
E-	+H+	=H			2.400E+10
E-	+H	=OH-	+H ₂		2.500E+10
E-	+H ₂ O ₂	=OH	+H ₂ O ₂		1.300E+10
E-	+H ₂ O ₂	=OH-	+E-		1.300E+10
E-	+H ₂ O ₂	=OH	+OH-	+OH-	3.500E+09
E-	+H ₂ O	=H	+OH-		1.600E+01
H+	+OH-	=H ₂ O			1.430E+11
DUMMY+H ₂ O	=OH-	+H+			2.599E-05
H	+H	=H ₂			8.000E+09
H	+OH	=H ₂ O			2.000E+10
OH	+H ₂	=H	+H ₂ O		4.500E+07
OH	+H ₂ O ₂	=H ₂ O	+H ₂ O		2.300E+07
H	+H ₂ O ₂	=OH	+H ₂ O		0.900E+08
E-	+O ₂	=O ₂ -			1.900E+10
H	+O ₂	=HO ₂			1.900E+10
DUMMY+H ₂ O ₂	=O ₂ -	+H+			8.000E+05
H+	+O ₂ -	=HO ₂			5.000E+10
HO ₂	+O ₂ -	=O ₂	+HO ₂ -		7.900E+07
H	+HO ₂	=H ₂ O ₂			2.000E+10
H	+O ₂ -	=HO ₂ -			2.000E+10
E-	+HO ₂	=HO ₂ -			2.000E+10
E-	+O ₂ -	=HO ₂ -	-H ₂ O	+OH-	1.000E+10
OH-	+H ₂ O ₂	=HO ₂ -	+H ₂ O		1.000E+08
H ₂ O	+HO ₂ -	=H ₂ O ₂	+OH-		1.022E+04

E-	2.8		1.900E+02	1.850E+04
H+	2.9		1.000E-11	3.498E+02
OH-	0.1		1.000E-03	1.976E+02
OH	2.7			
H	0.48			
H ₂	0.45		7.000E-04	
H ₂ O ₂	0.7			
HO ₂ -			4.450E+01	
HO ₂	0.02			
O ₂ -			6.500E+01	
O ₂			4.900E-07	
H ₂ O			5.535E+01	
DUMMY			1.	
NA+			1.000E-03	5.011E+01

1.000E-08	1.000E+25H ₂ O	DUMMY	5.535E+01	1.	1	
5.000E-08	1.000E+25NA+	H ₂	1.000E-03	7.000E-04		
2.000E-06	1.000E+25H+				1	
4.000E-06	1.000E+25				1	
6.000E-06	1.000E+25				1	
6.050E-06					1	
2.000E-05	H+				1	
4.000E-05					1	
3.000E-04					1	
3.000E-04	OH	H		5 6 8 11 16 21		
1.389E-03	E-				21	3
5.000E-03					11	
	4.000E-05	1.000E-10	5.000E-06			
H+	*OH-	=H ₂ O	* 1.818E-16			
H+	*O ₂ -	=HO ₂	* 1.600E-05			
H+	*HO ₂ -	=H ₂ O ₂	* 1.780E-12			

Fig. 1. Data Cards for Test Run 7199

use of the subroutines IONIC and STEADY. As a rule of thumb, none of these subroutines should be invoked before at least seven relaxation times of all species processed by the particular subroutine have elapsed since the last major change in dose rate. The relaxation time τ is defined here as the time during which the (small) difference between the actual concentration of a species and its (quasi-) steady-state or equilibrium concentration has decreased to the fraction $1/e$. Upper limits for the relaxation times can easily be derived from the fastest reactions in which a species is involved, as the following examples illustrate:

If an essentially independent species X disappears by first or pseudo-first order by the reaction: $X + S \rightarrow \text{products}$ (rate constant k_{XS}), $\tau = 1/(k_{XS}[S])$. For a purely second-order disappearance of the form: $X + X \rightarrow \text{products}$ (k_{XX}), $\tau = 1/(4k_{XX}[X]_0)$, $[X]_0$ being the estimated steady state value. For two species X and Y involved in a chain reaction: $X + S_1 \rightarrow Y + \dots$ (k_1), $Y + S_2 \rightarrow X + \dots$ (k_2), one obtains $\tau = 1/(k_1 S_1 + k_2 S_2)$. The case of three and more species is more complicated, but one can always obtain an upper limit for τ by disregarding some of the reactions and thus simplifying the system. For example, if three species are involved in a "triangular" chain reaction: $X + S_1 \rightarrow Y + \dots$ (k_1), $Y + S_2 \rightarrow Z + \dots$ (k_2), $Z + S_3 \rightarrow X + \dots$ (k_3), with $k_3[S_3]$ being the greatest of the three products $k_i[S_i]$, one can arrive at a reasonable estimate for τ by using the greater of the two values

$$\tau' = \frac{2}{k_1[S_1] + k_2[S_2] + k_3[S_3]}$$

and

$$\tau'' = \frac{1}{k_1[S_1] + k_2[S_2]}.$$

Table I lists the species in our model with fast turnover rates, together with their estimated relaxation times, and the reactions on which these estimates are based. With the information contained in Table I, we can now discuss the Time Cards.

TABLE I. Species with Fast Turnover Rates in Run 7199
with Fastest Reactions and Relaxation Times

(Group of) Species	Fastest Reaction(s)	Relaxation	
		Time τ , sec	7τ , sec
H ⁺	12	7×10^{-9}	5×10^{-8}
H ₂ O ₂ , HO ₂ ⁻	28, 29	1.5×10^{-6}	1×10^{-5}
HO ₂ , O ₂ ⁻	21, 22	1.25×10^{-6}	9×10^{-5}
e ⁻ , OH, H	8, ^a 16, 5	3.8×10^{-5}	3×10^{-4}

^aH₂O₂ = 3×10^{-7} M estimated from trial run.

Card 1 is used to skip permanently the species H₂O and DUMMY, starting from time zero, and determines their (constant) concentration. It further contains the instruction IUN = +1, which causes the program to reset the time increment DT to DTMIN each time it cycles back from card 11 to card 1. (The latter instruction would not be necessary for the first cycle.)

Card 2 skips Na⁺ after 10⁻⁹ sec.* Although it would be desirable to skip this species from the beginning, this is not possible since only two species can be skipped on each card. As a compromise, we specified on card 1 a short time of only a few time increments (zero is not allowed).

Card 3 invokes subroutine STEADY for H⁺, starting after 5 × 10⁻⁸ sec (see Table I).

Card 4 forces a printout of concentration values at the time specified.

Card 5 marks the end of the irradiation pulse.

Card 6 cancels the use of subroutine STEADY for H⁺ at the end of the pulse by setting IST = 0, and causes the program to reset DT to DTMIN by specifying IUN = 1.

Card 7 reinvokes STEADY for H⁺, starting at the time specified on card 6, i.e., 5 × 10⁻⁸ sec after the end of the pulse.

Card 8 cancels subroutine STEADY for H⁺ and at the same time invokes subroutine IONIC for all ionic species (including H⁺) occurring in the dissociation equations (see 3.2.7).

Card 9 sets the time for invoking STEADY for the group consisting of the species e⁻, OH, and H (see Table I).

Card 10 labels OH and H for processing by subroutine STEADY, Option 2, and "skips" all reactions that convert one of the species e⁻, H, and OH into another without affecting other species. Because the same time is punched on cards 9 and 10, no calculation is initiated.

Card 11 adds e⁻ to the group to be processed by subroutine STEADY, Option 2, and invokes this subroutine. It furthermore gives the instruction MREP = 3 to repeat three times the entire calculation program up to 1.389 × 10⁻³ sec, i.e., up to 4.167 × 10⁻³ sec.

Card 12 defines the end of the calculation.

*Since the time specified on a Dose Rate Card denotes the end of the respective time interval, all instructions on a given card come into effect at the time specified on the previous card.

3.2.6 Parameter Card

No Accuracy Factor is specified; therefore the default value of 0.05 is used.

The Minimum Print Interval DTPMIN is chosen so as to cause a printout of two pages per group of six species (~110 lines).

The specified Minimum Time Increment DTMIN = 10^{-10} sec is 1/50 of the shortest relaxation time (see Table I). The default value would be 10^{-12} sec. Because the program resets DT to DTMIN six times, the latter value would cause an unnecessary increase in computing time.

The Maximum Time Increment DTMAX = 5×10^{-6} sec is 2.5 times the default value. However, the actual value used by the computer is 3.277×10^{-6} sec (double this value would exceed the given limit).

3.2.7 Equilibrium Cards

The Equilibrium Cards contain the equations for the dissociation equilibrium of H₂O, HO₂, and H₂O₂, the asterisks representing multiplication points. Note that the third equation corresponds to reactions 28 and 29. When subroutine IONIC is invoked, reactions 12, 13, 21, 22, 28, and 29 are automatically "skipped."

3.3 Additional Remarks

The example presented in Section 3.2 has been constructed somewhat artificially to demonstrate the use of as many options of the program as possible and to provide a suitable set of test data. For a practical calculation, it would not have been necessary to invoke subroutine STEADY, Option 2, for the group of species e⁻, H, and OH and to split up the reaction e⁻ + H₂O₂ for this purpose, since the thereby accomplished reduction in computing time is much less than the time wasted for unsuccessful trial runs. Also, the program would have run quite satisfactorily with the default values for DTMIN, DTMAX, and even DTPMIN (i.e., with a blank parameter card). The main purpose of specifying a smaller value of DTPMIN was to obtain a better resolution of the printed plot (see Section 5.2.2), since the plotting program PROTWR20 performs a linear interpolation between the printed concentration values.

As a further simplification, the species HO₂ could have been replaced by O₂⁻ where applicable, omitting the reactions 21, 22, 23, 24, and 26.

As a general rule, the subroutine IONIC and STEADY should only be used if a considerable reduction in computing time can thereby be achieved.

RUN NUMBER 7199 FORMATION OF H₂O₂ IN ALKALINE, H-SAT. H₂O BY
 SUCCESSIVE ELECTRON PULSES FROM A LINEAR ACCELERATOR.
 TIME LIMIT 2 MIN

E-	+	E-	=	OH-	+	OH-	+	H2	K(1) = 5.000E 09
E-	+	OH	=	OH-					K(2) = 3.000E 10
OH	+	OH	=	H2O2					K(3) = 4.500E 09
OH	+	O2-	=	O2	+	OH-			K(4) = 1.200E 10
OH-	+	H	=	E-	+	H2O			K(5) = 2.000E 07
E-	+	H+	=	H					K(6) = 2.400E 10
E-	+	H	=	OH-	+	H2			K(7) = 2.500E 10
E-	+	H2O2	=	OH	+	H2O2			K(8) = 1.300E 10
E-	+	H2O2	=	OH-	+	E-			K(9) = 1.300E 10
E-	+	H2O2-	=	OH	+	OH-	+	H2O	K(10) = 3.500E 09
E-	+	H2O	=	H	+	OH-			K(11) = 1.600E 01
H+	+	OH-	=	H2O					K(12) = 1.430E 11
DUMMY	+	H2O	=	OH-	+	H+			K(13) = 2.599E-05
H	+	H	=	H2					K(14) = 8.000E 09
H	+	OH	=	H2O					K(15) = 2.000E 10
OH	+	H2	=	H	+	H2O			K(16) = 4.500E 07
OH	+	H2O2	=	H2O	+	H2O			K(17) = 2.300E 07
H	+	H2O2	=	OH	+	H2O			K(18) = 9.000E 07
E-	+	O2	=	O2-					K(19) = 1.000E 10
H	+	O2	=	H2O					K(20) = 1.900E 10
DUMMY	+	H2O	=	O2-	+	H+			K(21) = 8.000E 05
H+	+	O2-	=	H2O					K(22) = 5.000E 10
H2O2	+	O2-	=	O2	+	H2O2-			K(23) = 7.900E 07
H	+	H2O2	=	H2O2					K(24) = 2.000E 10
H	+	O2-	=	H2O2-					K(25) = 2.000E 10
E-	+	H2O2	=	H2O2-					K(26) = 2.000E 10
E-	+	O2-	=	H2O2-	-	H2O	+	OH-	K(27) = 1.000E 10
OH	+	H2O2	=	H2O2-	+	H2O			K(28) = 1.000E 08
H2O	+	H2O2-	=	H2O2	+	OH-			K(29) = 1.022E 04

NO	NAME	CHARGE	G	S	CI	EQCO	EXT
1	E-	-1	2.800	0.0	0.0	190.000	1.850E 04
2	H+	1	2.900	0.0	1.006E-11	349.800	0.0
3	OH-	-1	0.100	0.0	1.000E-03	197.600	0.0
4	OH	0	2.700	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	H	0	0.480	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	H2	0	0.450	0.0	7.000E-04	0.0	0.0
7	H2O2	0	0.700	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	H2O2-	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.500	0.0
9	H2O2	0	0.020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	O2-	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.000	0.0
11	O2	0	0.0	0.0	4.900E-07	0.0	0.0
12	H2O	0	0.0	0.0	5.535E 01	0.0	0.0
13	DUMMY	0	0.0	0.0	1.000E 00	0.0	0.0
14	HA+	1	0.0	0.0	1.000E-03	50.110	0.0

INITIAL CONDUCTIVITY = 2.477E-04 MHO/CM
 INITIAL ABSORBANCE = 0.0 MHO/CM

NO	TIME	DOSE RATE	SPECIES SKIPPED OR LABELED	CSK1 MOLES/L	CSK2 MOLES/L	REACTIONS (UN-) SKIPPED	I	I	I	R			
							S	D	U	T	N	N	P
1	1.000E-08	1.000E 25	H2O DUMMY	5.530E 01	1.000E 00	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	1				0
2	5.000E-08	1.000E 25	NA+ H2	1.000E-03	7.000E-04	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0				0
3	2.000E-06	1.000E 25	H+	0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	4.000E-06	1.000E 25		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	6.000E-06	1.000E 25		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6	6.050E-06	0.0		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	1				0
7	2.000E-05	0.0	H+	0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	4.000E-05	0.0		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	1	0			0
9	3.000E-04	0.0		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	1	0				0
10	3.000E-04	0.0	OH H	0.0	0.0	5 6 8 11 16	2	1	0				0
11	1.389E-03	0.0	E-	0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	2	1	0				3
12	5.000E-03	0.0		0.0	0.0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1	1	0				0

IRRADIATION PATTERN OF THE FIRST 1.389E-03 SEC REPEATED 3 TIMES

ACCURACY FACTOR 5.000E-02
 MINIMUM PRINT INTERVAL 4.000E-05 SEC
 MINIMUM TIME INCREMENT 1.000E-10 SEC
 MAXIMUM TIME INCREMENT 5.000E-06 SEC

H+ * OH- = H2O * 1.818D-16
 H+ * O2- = HO2 * 1.600D-05
 H+ * HO2- = H2O2 * 1.780D-12

2.455E-03	1.958E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.406E-09	6.405E-09	7.000E-04
2.525E-03	1.814E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.118E-09	5.867E-09	7.000E-04
2.590E-03	1.686E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.866E-09	5.395E-09	7.000E-04
2.656E-03	1.571E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.643E-09	4.978E-09	7.000E-04
2.721E-03	1.467E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.445E-09	4.608E-09	7.000E-04
2.778E-03	1.385E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.289E-09	4.320E-09	7.000E-04
2.778E-03	2.437E-08	3.245E-09	9.999E-04	1.243E-08	6.126E-09	7.000E-04
2.778E-03	5.813E-08	3.379E-09	9.998E-04	4.494E-08	1.197E-08	7.000E-04
2.780E-03	9.464E-07	3.399E-09	9.990E-04	8.854E-07	1.905E-07	7.000E-04
2.782E-03	1.699E-06	3.404E-09	9.983E-04	1.586E-06	3.827E-07	7.000E-04
2.784E-03	2.242E-06	3.406E-09	9.977E-04	2.098E-06	5.541E-07	7.000E-04
2.784E-03	2.219E-06	3.141E-11	9.977E-04	2.076E-06	5.538E-07	7.000E-04
2.798E-03	8.455E-07	1.106E-11	9.991E-04	6.987E-07	4.674E-07	7.000E-04
2.818E-03	4.786E-07	1.006F-11	9.994E-04	2.731E-07	3.371E-07	7.000E-04
2.859E-03	2.949E-07	1.006E-11	9.996E-04	9.293E-08	1.749E-07	7.000E-04
2.924E-03	1.939E-07	1.006E-11	9.997E-04	4.419E-08	8.270E-08	7.000E-04
2.990E-03	1.439E-07	1.006E-11	9.998E-04	2.909E-08	5.249E-08	7.000E-04
3.056E-03	1.146E-07	1.006E-11	9.998E-04	2.122E-08	3.826E-08	7.000E-04
3.078E-03	1.072E-07	1.006E-11	9.998E-04	1.935E-08	3.494E-08	7.000E-04
3.127E-03	9.236E-08	1.006E-11	9.998E-04	1.577E-08	3.120E-08	7.000E-04
3.193E-03	7.954E-08	1.006E-11	9.998E-04	1.282E-08	2.537E-08	7.000E-04
3.258E-03	6.998E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.071E-08	2.125E-08	7.000E-04
3.324E-03	6.256E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	9.149E-09	1.819E-08	7.000E-04
3.389E-03	5.663E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	7.945E-09	1.584E-08	7.000E-04
3.455E-03	5.176E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	6.992E-09	1.399E-08	7.000E-04
3.520E-03	4.769E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	6.231E-09	1.248E-08	7.000E-04
3.586E-03	4.423E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	5.596E-09	1.125E-08	7.000E-04
3.651E-03	4.126E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	5.065E-09	1.022E-08	7.000E-04
3.717E-03	3.868E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	4.615E-09	9.341E-09	7.000E-04
3.782E-03	3.641E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	4.230E-09	8.592E-09	7.000E-04
3.849E-03	3.440E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.897E-09	7.943E-09	7.000E-04
3.914E-03	3.260E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.607E-09	7.376E-09	7.000E-04
3.979E-03	3.099E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.351E-09	6.878E-09	7.000E-04
4.045E-03	2.953E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	3.126E-09	6.436E-09	7.000E-04
4.110E-03	2.821E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.924E-09	6.042E-09	7.000E-04
4.167E-03	2.715E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.766E-09	5.733E-09	7.000E-04
4.265E-03	2.551E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.527E-09	5.262E-09	7.000E-04
4.331E-03	2.452E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.386E-09	4.984E-09	7.000E-04
4.396E-03	2.361E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.257E-09	4.731E-09	7.000E-04
4.462E-03	2.276E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.140E-09	4.500E-09	7.000E-04
4.527E-03	2.198E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	2.033E-09	4.288E-09	7.000E-04
4.593E-03	2.124E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.935E-09	4.093E-09	7.000E-04
4.656E-03	2.055E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.844E-09	3.913E-09	7.000E-04
4.724E-03	1.991E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.761E-09	3.777E-09	7.000E-04
4.789E-03	1.931E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.683E-09	3.593E-09	7.000E-04
4.855E-03	1.874E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.611E-09	3.449E-09	7.000E-04
4.920E-03	1.820E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.544E-09	3.316E-09	7.000E-04
4.986E-03	1.770E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.482E-09	3.191E-09	7.000E-04
5.000E-03	1.759E-08	1.005E-11	9.999E-04	1.467E-09	3.165E-09	7.000E-04

2.459E-03	4.015E-07	7.107E-08	2.589E-14	4.119E-08	1.214E-08	5.530E 01
2.525E-03	3.965E-07	7.019E-08	2.553E-14	4.063E-08	1.188E-08	5.530E 01
2.590E-03	3.919E-07	6.938E-08	2.521E-14	4.011E-08	1.165E-08	5.530E 01
2.656E-03	3.877E-07	6.864E-08	2.491E-14	3.964E-08	1.143E-08	5.530E 01
2.721E-03	3.839E-07	6.795E-08	2.463E-14	3.920E-08	1.123E-08	5.530E 01
2.778E-03	3.807E-07	6.740E-08	2.441E-14	3.885E-08	1.108E-08	5.530E 01
2.778E-03	3.842E-07	6.654E-08	7.463E-11	3.885E-08	1.108E-08	5.530E 01
2.778E-03	3.953E-07	6.387E-08	3.053E-10	3.886E-08	1.108E-08	5.530E 01
2.780E-03	6.638E-07	2.123E-08	3.361E-09	4.157E-08	1.128E-08	5.530E 01
2.782E-03	8.990E-07	8.066E-09	3.961E-09	4.517E-08	1.187E-08	5.530E 01
2.784E-03	1.118E-06	4.670E-09	4.077E-09	4.774E-08	1.280E-08	5.530E 01
2.784E-03	1.117E-06	4.610E-09	3.796E-09	4.782E-09	1.285E-08	5.530E 01
2.798E-03	9.768E-07	1.376E-09	1.795E-10	3.593E-08	1.447E-08	5.530E 01
2.818E-03	7.409E-07	1.311E-07	1.821E-14	2.896E-08	1.257E-08	5.530E 01
2.859E-03	6.334E-07	1.121E-07	1.456E-14	2.316E-08	9.340E-09	5.530E 01
2.924E-03	5.351E-07	9.472E-08	1.203E-14	1.913E-08	6.808E-09	5.530E 01
2.990E-03	4.748E-07	8.405E-08	1.063E-14	1.691E-08	5.535E-09	5.530E 01
3.056E-03	4.329E-07	7.663E-08	9.685E-15	1.541E-08	4.746E-09	5.530E 01
3.078E-03	4.212E-07	7.455E-08	9.424E-15	1.500E-08	4.537E-09	5.530E 01
3.127E-03	3.992E-07	7.066E-08	8.923E-15	1.420E-08	4.152E-09	5.530E 01
3.193E-03	3.753E-07	6.644E-08	8.375E-15	1.333E-08	3.755E-09	5.530E 01
3.258E-03	3.557E-07	6.297E-08	7.930E-15	1.262E-08	3.443E-09	5.530F 01
3.324E-03	3.391E-07	6.003E-08	7.559E-15	1.203E-08	3.190E-09	5.530E 01
3.389E-03	3.248E-07	5.751E-08	7.242E-15	1.152E-08	2.980E-09	5.530F 01
3.445E-03	3.124E-07	5.530E-08	6.967E-15	1.109E-08	2.801E-09	5.530E 01
3.520E-03	3.013E-07	5.335E-08	6.725E-15	1.070E-08	2.648E-09	5.530E 01
3.586E-03	2.915E-07	5.160E-08	6.510E-15	1.036E-08	2.514E-09	5.530E 01
3.651E-03	2.826E-07	5.003E-08	6.317E-15	1.005E-08	2.396E-09	5.530E 01
3.717E-03	2.745E-07	4.860E-08	6.142E-15	9.774E-09	2.291E-09	5.530E 01
3.782E-03	2.671E-07	4.729E-08	5.983E-15	9.521E-09	2.196E-09	5.530F 01
3.846E-03	2.604E-07	4.609E-08	5.837E-15	9.289E-09	2.111E-09	5.530E 01
3.914E-03	2.541E-07	4.499E-08	5.703E-15	9.075E-09	2.033E-09	5.530E 01
3.979E-03	2.483E-07	4.396E-08	5.579E-15	8.877E-09	1.963E-09	5.530E 01
4.045E-03	2.429E-07	4.300E-08	5.463E-15	8.694E-09	1.898E-09	5.530F 01
4.110E-03	2.379E-07	4.211E-08	5.355E-15	8.522E-09	1.838E-09	5.530E 01
4.167E-03	2.337E-07	4.138E-08	5.267E-15	8.382E-09	1.789E-09	5.530E 01
4.265E-03	2.271E-07	4.021E-08	5.127E-15	8.158E-09	1.712E-09	5.530E 01
4.331E-03	2.230E-07	3.948E-08	5.040E-15	8.020E-09	1.665E-09	5.530F 01
4.396E-03	2.191E-07	3.880E-08	4.957E-15	7.889E-09	1.621E-09	5.530E 01
4.462E-03	2.155E-07	3.815E-08	4.879E-15	7.765E-09	1.580E-09	5.530E 01
4.527E-03	2.120E-07	3.753E-08	4.806E-15	7.647E-09	1.542E-09	5.530E 01
4.593E-03	2.087E-07	3.694E-08	4.735E-15	7.536E-09	1.505E-09	5.530E 01
4.658E-03	2.055E-07	3.639E-08	4.669E-15	7.430E-09	1.471E-09	5.530F 01
4.724E-03	2.025E-07	3.585E-08	4.605E-15	7.328E-09	1.438E-09	5.530E 01
4.789E-03	1.996E-07	3.535E-08	4.544E-15	7.231E-09	1.408E-09	5.530E 01
4.855E-03	1.969E-07	3.486E-08	4.486E-15	7.139E-09	1.378E-09	5.530E 01
4.920E-03	1.943E-07	3.4439E-08	4.430E-15	7.050E-09	1.350E-09	5.530E 01
4.986E-03	1.917E-07	3.395E-08	4.377E-15	6.965E-09	1.324E-09	5.530E 01
5.000E-03	1.912E-07	3.385E-08	4.365E-15	6.947E-09	1.318E-09	5.530E 01

TIME SECONDS	DUMMY MOLES/L	HA+ MOLES/L	COND C MHO/CM	ABSC 1 CM	DT SEC
0.0	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	2.183E-10	0.0	1.000E-10 0.0
1.000E-08	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	1.659E-09	8.600E-05	4.000E-10 0.0
5.000E-08	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	2.095E-09	4.299E-04	4.000E-10 0.0
2.000E-06	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-5.966E-09	1.662E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
4.000E-06	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.554E-08	3.055E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
6.000E-06	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.488E-08	4.067E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
6.050E-06	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.683E-08	4.044E-02	4.000E-10 0.0
2.000E-05	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.980E-08	1.539E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
4.000E-05	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-4.449E-08	8.448E-03	8.192E-07 0.0
8.096E-05	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-4.229E-08	4.732E-03	8.192E-07 0.0
1.465E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.925E-08	2.634E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
2.120E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.740E-08	1.667E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
2.776E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.602E-08	1.143E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
3.000E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.575E-08	1.017E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
3.491E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.494E-08	7.757E-04	1.638E-06 0.0
4.147E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.436E-08	5.801E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
4.802E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.382E-08	4.437E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
5.457E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.335E-08	3.447E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
6.113E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.325E-08	2.710E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
6.768E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.287E-08	2.149E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
7.423E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.270E-08	1.716E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
8.079E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.245E-08	1.375E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
8.734E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.249E-08	1.108E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
9.389E-04	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.241E-08	8.957E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.004E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.215E-08	7.262E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.070E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.216E-08	5.901E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.136E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.200E-08	4.802E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.201E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.212E-08	3.914E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.267E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.201E-08	3.193E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.332E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.193E-08	2.608E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.389E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.210E-08	2.189E-05	3.277E-06 0.0
1.389E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.014E-08	2.165E-04	4.000E-10 0.0
1.389E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.960E-08	8.409E-04	4.000E-10 0.0
1.391E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.935E-08	1.724E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
1.393E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.292E-08	3.110E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
1.395E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.590E-08	4.104E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
1.395E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.786E-08	4.061E-02	4.000E-10 0.0
1.409E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.162E-08	1.503E-02	5.120E-08 0.0
1.429E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.846E-08	8.227E-03	8.192E-07 0.0
1.470E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-3.235E-08	4.845E-03	8.192E-07 0.0
1.535E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.752E-08	3.020E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
1.601E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.488E-08	2.147E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
1.667E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.314E-08	1.648E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
1.689E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.250E-08	1.524E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
1.738E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.160E-08	1.289E-03	1.638E-06 0.0
1.804E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-2.047E-08	1.077E-03	3.277E-06 0.0
1.869E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.973E-08	9.211E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
1.935E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.905E-08	8.013E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.000E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.844E-08	7.064E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.066E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.810E-08	6.292E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.131E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.775E-08	5.655E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.197E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.727E-08	5.118E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.262E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.689E-08	4.661E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.328E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.671E-08	4.267E-04	3.277E-06 0.0
2.393E-03	1.000E 00	1.000E-03	-1.636E-08	3.924E-04	3.277E-06 0.0

4. THE FORTRAN PROGRAM

4.1 Subroutines

Besides the subroutines IONIC and STEADY described in Section 2, program WR20 includes the following subroutines:

SCAN: Determines the charge of a species from the number of + or - signs in its name.

STORE: Stores time and concentrations values selected for output. Calculates once the initial conductivity κ_0 and the optical absorbance A_0 , and periodically their changes with time $\Delta\kappa(t)$ and $\Delta A(t)$:

$$\kappa_0 = \left(\sum_j Q_j \Lambda_j \gamma_j \right) / 1000,$$

$$A_0 = \sum_j \epsilon_j \gamma_j,$$

$$\Delta\kappa(t) = -\kappa_0 + \left(\sum_j Q_j \Lambda_j c_j(t) \right) / 1000,$$

$$\Delta A(t) = -A_0 + \sum_j \epsilon_j c_j(t),$$

γ_j being the initial value of c_j , Λ_j the equivalent conductance, and ϵ_j the molar absorptivity.

In addition to these subroutines, the program requires the ANL-AMD Library Function TLEFT (not included in the source deck), which gives the real time (in hundredths of a second) left for the ASP job.

This function is used to perform periodical time checks and to obtain a printout of all stored results if either the time limit of an individual run is reached, or 30 sec are left of the time specified on the Job Card.

If the function TLEFT should not be available, one can make the program operational by adding to the source deck the following dummy function subroutine:

```
FUNCTION TLEFT(X)
```

```
TLEFT = 5000.
```

```
RETURN
```

```
END
```

In this case, no periodical time checks will be performed, and exceeding the ASP job time limit will cause an abnormal termination of the job, with no results printed out.

4.2 FORTRAN Notation

Table II lists most variables and constants used in program WR20 and/or its subroutines. Arrays are included in the list, but no dimensions are given. The list does not include indices of DO loops, Statement Function names, and the names of some quantities that are only used through a few consecutive statements and whose definition is clearly evident from the source-deck listing.

TABLE II. FORTRAN Notation in WR20 and Subroutines

FORTRAN Notation	Notation in Text, ^a if Different	Explanation
A	A_{mi}	Name of species in reaction equation
A0	A_0	Coefficient of quadratic equation
A1, A2	A_1, A_2	Same ^b
AAC		Same as AC, rearranged for output
AAN		Same as AN, rearranged for output
ABSC	ΔA	Absorbance change
ABSCHG		Sum of absolute values of species charges
ABSI	A_0	Initial absorbance
AC	A_j'	Name of species in list of species
ACCFAC	q	Accuracy factor
AE	$H^+, HA_i^-,$ etc.	Name of species in dissociation equation
AM	β_{pm}	Coefficients of Adam's extrapolation formula
AN		Headings in concentration tables (MOLES/L, etc.)
B		+ or - sign in reaction equations
BEGIN		Begin of calculation (real time) in units of 0.01 sec
BL		Four blanks
BLANK		Eight blanks
C	c_j	Concentration
CC		Concentration values stored for output
CCMAX		Maximum value of CC
CCMIN		Minimum value CC
CH		Charge of species (REAL*8)
CHARGE	Q_j	Charge of species (INTEGER)
CHGSUM		Algebraic sum of charges (initial value)
CI	γ_j	Initial concentration
COMENT		Comment on additional comment cards
COND _C	$\Delta \kappa$	Conductivity change

^aIn this report and/or in ANL-7199.

^bAlso used as name of statement function in subroutine IONIC.

TABLE II (Contd.)

FORTRAN Notation	Notation in Text, ^a if Different	Explanation
CONDI	κ_0	Initial conductivity
CP		In main program: concentrations, rearranged in groups of six In subroutine STEADY: intermediate concentration value
CO		Intermediate concentration value
CSK		Concentration of a skipped species
DCDT	\dot{c}_j	dc_j/dt
DFDC	df_i/dc_j	See ANL-7199, p. 11
DFDCAB		Absolute value of DFDC
DR	I	Dose rate
DT		Time increment used for integrating algorithm
DTMAX	τ_{\max}	Maximum Time Increment
DTMIN	τ_{\min}	Minimum Time Increment
DTP		Model time elapsed since last printout of concentrations
DTPMIN	$\Delta t_{p,\min}$	Minimum Print Interval
DTREQ	τ_r	Required time increment
EQ	K_i	Dissociation constant entered on data cards
EQ2	K_2	Dissociation constant for second stage of dissociation
EQCO	Λ_j	Equivalent conductance
EXT	ϵ_j	Molar absorptivity
F	$F([H^+])$	Function used for Newton's method (in subroutine IONIC)
FP		Previous value of F
G	G_j	Radiation yield
HPLUS	$[H^+], [OH^-]$	Concentration of first species of dissociation equation
IDIF		Total number of steps (old time increments) in "link" routine (see ANL-7199, Fig. 1)
IFAIL		Index that becomes 1 if subroutine IONIC or STEADY fails
ILINK		Index controlling "link" routine (see ANL-7199, Fig. 1)
ION		Ionic Equilibrium Instruction
IPUNCH		Controls storage on tape of output for plotting purposes
ISHIFT		Index controlling rearrangement of dissociation equations
ISK		ISK = 1 labels reactions skipped on cards with IST ≤ 1
ISK1		ISK1 = 1 labels reactions involved in ionic dissociation or recombination
ISK2		ISK2 = 1 labels reactions skipped on cards with IST ≥ 2
ISKIP		Similar to ISHIFT
IST		Steady State Instruction
ISTEP		Index determining step size in "link" routine (see ANL-7199, Fig. 1)
IUN		Unskipping Instruction
IWARN		Becomes 1 after printout of poor-convergence warning
JEND		Number of eight-character comment words
JSK		JSK = 1 labels skipped species
JSK1		Labels species processed by STEADY and determines the option to be used

TABLE II (Contd.)

FORTRAN Notation	Notation in Text, ^a if Different	Explanation
KOEFF	α_{ji}	Coefficients of differential equations
KOEFL	$-\delta_j^{1i} - \delta_j^{2i}$	Contribution to KOEFF by left side of reaction equation
KOMENT		Comment on Run Number Card
KSX		KSX = 1 labels reactions to be skipped
LCYCL	P	Order of approximation in Adam's formula
LEQ		Identifier for species processed by IONIC
LETTER		Same as NAME, but each character one four-byte word
LIMT		Time limit for run in minutes
LT		Running number of printed line
M1	$-z_{1i}$	Number of first species in reaction equation
M2	$-z_{2i}$	Number of second species in reaction equation
MAXIEQ		Maximum value occurring for ION and/ or IST
MINUS		- sign (in subroutine SCAN)
MORE		Number of additional comment cards
MREP		Repetition factor
MT		Total number of time intervals (taking into account the repetition factor)
NAME		Name of species (in subroutine SCAN)
NC		Total number of species
NC1 - NC4		NC + 1, 2, 3, 4
NEQ	n _{eq}	Number of dissociation equations
NORUN		Run number
NR		Number of reactions
NREP		Same as MREP
NRS		Number of a reaction to be skipped
NT		Number of Dose Rate Cards
NT1		Number of Dose Rate Cards in first group with ION = IST = 0
NT2		Number of Dose Rate Cards up to and including the one with MREP > 1
P		Either a blank or the word PLOT
PL		The word PLOT
PLUS		+ sign (in subroutine SCAN)
PROD	$k_i c_1^{l1} c_2^{l2}$	This product
Q		Normalization factor
RF	g _j	Rate of formation (radiation-induced and thermal)
RK	k _i	Rate constant
RNTM		Time, in minutes, used for one run
S	s _j	Rate of spontaneous (thermal) formation
SB, SE		Headings for printed results
SG-SJ		Same
SLOPE	$\Delta c_j / \tau$	Slope of straight line connecting successive points of c _j (t)

TABLE II (Contd.)

FORTRAN Notation	Notation in Text, ^a if Different	Explanation
SPSK		Name of species to be skipped
SUM1		Sum of the concentrations of a group of species processed by subroutine STEADY, Option 2, after an iteration step
SUM0		Initial value of the same sum
TEST		Test values in the subroutines IONIC and STEADY
T		End of (model-) time interval specified on Dose Rate Card
TIME		Model time
TLEFT		Real time left for the ASP job, in units of 0.01 sec (This is an ANL-AMD library function.)
TLIM		Time limit for one run, in the same units
TMT		T(MT); model time at end of run
TNT2		Model time up to which calculation is repeated
TOTAL	T_{i0}	Total amount of the ith acid (or base) in dissociation equations
TT		Model times at which concentrations are printed out
XMAX		Same as CCMAX, renumbered
XMIN		Same as CCMIN, renumbered
ZEIT		Real time encountered at periodic time checks, in units of 0.01 sec

4.3 Source-deck Listing

The complete FORTRAN IV source deck of program WR20 and its subroutines (except TLEFT) is listed below:

```

PROGRAM WR20 FOR REACTION KINETICS. VERSION OF 3-12-70.
FOR IBM-360/75 SYSTEM. K. SCHMIDT.
REAL*8 C,PROD,DCDT,SLOPE,KOMENT,COMENT,EQ,EQ2
REAL*8 AC,AAC,A,AN,AAN,SPSK,AE,AM(4,5)/
1 +1+5000000000,+1+9166666667,+2+2916666667,+2+6402777778,
2 -0+5000000000,-1+3333333333,-2+4583333333,-3+8527777778,
3 +0.000000000,+0.416666666,+1.541666666,+3.6333333333,
4 -0+000000000,-0+000000000,-0+3750000000,-1+7694444444,
5 +0+000000000,+0+000000000,+0+000000000,+0+3486111111/
REAL*8 BLANK/'          ',SB/'MOLES/L'/,SE/'COND/C',
1 SF/'ABSC'/'SG/'DT'/'SH'/'MHO/CMY'/'SI'/'  CMY'/'SJ'/' SEC'/
INTEGER CHARGE,P,BL/'      ',PL/'PLOT'
REAL*4 MINUS/-'/
COMMON/BLOCK1/A(30),C(30),CHARGE(28),NC,NR,IFAIL,IWARN
COMMON/BLOCK2/A(3*21),EQ(21),EQ2(21),LEQ(4*21),NEQ
COMMON/BLOCK3/A(51*6),ISK1(50)
COMMON/BLOCK4/TIME,TT(500),CC(30,500),COND1,DT,ABSI,EQCO(28),
1 EXT(28),LT,DTP,NC1,NC2,NC3
COMMON/BLOCK5/RF(27),RK(51),M1(50),M2(50),KOEFL(27*50),
1 KOEFL(27,50),JSK(30),JSK1(30),ISK(50)
DIMENSION PROD(50),DR(51),G(28),S(28),CI(30),T(51),
1 B(51*6),DCDT(30*20),IST(51),NRS(5,51),CCMAX(30)*CCMIN(30)*CP(6)20
2 *AAC(6),XMAX(6)*XMIN(6),AN(30)*AAN(6),SPSK(2,51),
3 CSK(2,51),KOMENT(7),COMENT(90),IUN(51),ION(51)*KSK(50),ISK2(50)24
PRINT 999
1 READ(5,200,END=600,ERR=600)NORUN,LIMT,IPUNCH,KOMENT,MORE
2 BEGIN=-TELEFT(0.)
4 IF(LIMT.EQ.0)LIMT=2

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TLIM=LIMT*6000-500          WR20  29
2 P=BL                      WR20  30
IF(IPUNCH.GT.0)P=PL          WR20  31
PRINT 300,NORUN,KOMENT,NORUN,P
IF(MORE)3,3,1003
1003 JEND=MORE*10
READ(5,211)(COMENT(J),J=1,JEND)
PRINT 211,(COMENT(J),J=1,JEND)
3 PRINT 317,LIMT             WR20  35
C READ, COUNT AND PRINT CHEMICAL REACTIONS
DO 5 I=1,51                  WR20  36
READ(5,201)(A(I,K),K=1,3),(B(I,K),A(I,K),K=4,6),RK(I)
IF(I.EQ.1)PRINT 308
IF(RK(I))5,6,5               WR20  40
5 PRINT 301,(A(I,K),K=1,3),(B(I,K),A(I,K),K=4,6),I,RK(I)
6 NR=I-1                     WR20  41
C READ, COUNT AND PRINT SPECIES ETC.
PRINT 302                   WR20  42
DO 10 J=1,28                 WR20  43
READ(5,203)AC(J),CHARGE(J),G(J),S(J),CI(J),EQCO(J),EXT(J)
IF(CHARGE(J).EQ.0)CALL SCAN(CHARGE(J),AC(J))
9 IF(AC(J)=BLANK)10,11,10
10 PRINT 303,J,AC(J),CHARGE(J),G(J),S(J),CI(J),EQCO(J),EXT(J)
11 NC=J-1                     WR20  51
C DEFINE SOME VALUES
NC1=NC+1                     WR20  52
NC2=NC+2                     WR20  53
NC3=NC+3                     WR20  54
DO 12 J=NC1,30                WR20  55
12 CI(J)=0                     WR20  56
C COMPUTE AND PRINT INITIAL CONDUCTIVITY AND OPTICAL DENSITY
AND CHECK BALANCE OF CHARGE
COND1=0.                       WR20  57
ABSI=0.                        WR20  58
CHGSUM=0.                      WR20  59
ABSCHG=0.                      WR20  60
DO 100 M=1,NC                  WR20  61
COND1=COND1+CI(M)*EQCO(M)*ABS(FLOAT(CHARGE(M)))*0.001
CHGSUM=CHGSUM+CI(M)*FLOAT(CHARGE(M))
ABSCHG=ABSCHG+CI(M)*ABS(FLOAT(CHARGE(M)))
100 ABSI=ABSI+CI(M)*EXT(M)
PRINT 400,COND1,NORUN,ABSI
IF(ABSCHG.EQ.0.)GO TO 13
IF(ABS(CHGSUM)/ABSCHG.GT.0.0005)PRINT 401,CHGSUM
C READ, COUNT AND PRINT DOSE RATE VALUES
13 PRINT 304
MAXIEQ=0                       WR20  73
NREP=0                         WR20  74
NT1=1                          WR20  75
NT2=1                          WR20  76
DO 15 K=1,51                   WR20  77
READ(5,205)T(K),DR(K),SPSK(1+K),SPSK(2+K),CSK(1+K),CSK(2+K)
1   ,(NRS(M,K),M=1,5),IST(K),ION(K),IUN(K),MREP
IF(T(K))14,19,14
14 MAXIEQ=MAX0(MAXIEQ,IST(K),ION(K))
IF(MAXIEQ.EQ.0)NT1=K
NREP=MAX0(MREP,NREP,1)
IF(NREP.LE.1)NT2=K+1
15 PRINT 305,K,T(K),DR(K),SPSK(1+K),SPSK(2+K),CSK(1+K),CSK(2+K)
1   ,(NRS(M,K),M=1,5),IST(K),ION(K),IUN(K),MREP
19 NT=K-1
IF(NREP.LE.1)GO TO 21
PRINT 318,T(NT2),NREP
NT2=T(NT2)
C READ OR DEFINE, AND PRINT, SOME PARAMETERS FOR COMPUTATION
21 READ(5,206)ACCFAC,DTPMIN,DTMIN,DTMAX
IF(ACCFAC.LE.0..AND.MAXIEQ.EQ.0)ACCFAC=0.1

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IF (ACCFAC.LE.0..AND.MAXIEQ.NE.0)ACCFAC=0.05
MT=(NREP-1)*NT2+NT
TMT=T(NT)
IF(DTPMIN.GT.1.AND.NT2.EQ.NT)TMT=FLOAT(NREP)*T(NT)
IF(DTPMIN.LE.0.)DTMIN=TMT/FLOAT(54-MT)
IF(DTPMIN.LT.0.)TMT /FLOAT(500-MT)DTMIN= TMT /FLOAT(500-MT)
IF(DTMIN.LE.0.)DTMIN=T(NT)/50000.
IF(DTMAX.EQ.0.AND.MAXIEQ.EQ.0)DTMAX=TMT/2000.
IF(DTMAX.EQ.0.AND.MAXIEQ.NE.0)DTMAX=TMT/5000.
PRINT 306,ACCFAC,DTPMIN,DTMIN,DTMAX
PRINT 306,ACCFAC,DTPMIN,DTMIN,DTMAX
READ AND PRINT EQUATIONS FOR IONIC EQUILIBRIUM
READ AND PRINT EQUATIONS FOR IONIC EQUILIBRIUM
IFAIL=0
CALL EQUIL1
IF(IFAIL.NE.0)GO TO 535
PRINT 999
INITIALIZE, CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
DO 31 I=1,NR
ISK(I)=0
ISK2(I)=0
M1(I)=0
M2(I)=0
DO 30 J=1,NC
KOEFL(J,I)=0
KOEFL(J,I)=0
IF (AC(J)-A(I+1)) 23,22,23
22 KOEFF(J,I)=KOEFL(J,I)-1
M1(I)=J
23 IF (AC(J)-A(I+2)) 25,24,25
24 KOEFF(J,I)=KOEFL(J,I)-1
M2(I)=J
25 KOEFL(J,I)=KOEFL(J,I)
DO 30 K=3,6
IF (AC(J)-A(I+K)) 30,26,30
26 KOEFF(J,I)=KOEFL(J,I)+1
IF (B(I,K)-MINUS) 30,27,30
27 KOEFF(J,I)=KOEFL(J,I)-2
30 CONTINUE
IF(M1(I).EQ.0.OR.M2(I).EQ.0)GO TO 592
31 CONTINUE
INITIALIZE
DO 50 J=1,30
C(J)=DBLE(CI(J))
JSK(J)=0
JSK1(J)=0
50 CC(J+1)=CI(J)
TIME=0.
DT=DTMIN
LT=0
IWARN=0
CALL STORE
DO 120 IREP=1,NREP
NEND=NT
IF(IREP.LT.NREP)NEND=NT2
START SOLVING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
DO 120 IT=1,NEND
IF(IUN(IT).NE.0)DT=DTMIN
IF(IREP.GE.2.AND.IT.LE.NT2)T(IT)=T(IT)+NT2
SKIPPING AND LABELING OF SPECIES
DO 450 M=1,2
IF (SPSK(M,IT)=BLANK) 431,450,431
431 DO 435 J=1,NC
IF (SPSK(M,IT)=AC(J)) 435,432,435
432 JSK(J)=1
IF(IUN(IT).LT.0.OR.IST(IT).GE.2)JSK(J)=0
JSK1(J)=IST(IT)
IF (IST(IT).EQ.0.AND.IUN(IT).GE.0)C(J)=CSK(M,IT)
GO TO 450
WR20 96
WR20 97
WR20 98
WR20 99
WR20 100
WR20 101
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WR20 103
WR20 104
WR20 105
WR20 106
WR20 107
WR20 108
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WR20 161
WR20 162

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435 CONTINUE
450 CONTINUE
C      SKIPPING AND UNSKIPPING OF REACTIONS
DO 470 M=1,5
IF (NRS(M,IT)) 470,470,455
455 I=NRS(M,IT)
IF (IST(IT).LE.1)ISK(I)=1
IF (IST(IT).GE.2)ISK2(I)=1
IF (IUN(IT).LT.0)ISK(I)=0
470 CONTINUE
DO 460 I=1,NR
KSK(I)=0
IF (IST(IT).EQ.0)ISK2(I)=0
IF (ISK(I).EQ.1.OR.ISK1(I)*ION(IT).GE.1.OR.ISK2(I).EQ.1)KSK(I)=1
460 CONTINUE
C      AUTOMATIC UNSKIPPING OR UNLABELING
DO 475 J=1,NC
IF (IST(IT).EQ.0.AND.JSK1(J).GT.0)JSK(J)=0
IF (IUN(IT).LE.-2)JSK(J)=0
IF (IST(IT).EQ.0)JSK1(J)=0
475 CONTINUE
DO 485 I=1,NR
IF (IUN(IT).LE.-2)ISK(I)=0
485 CONTINUE
C      END OF SKIPPING ROUTINE
490 IF (TIME-T(IT)) 34,120,120
34 DO 35 L=1,NC
35 RF(L)=S(L)+(DR(IT)*G(L))/6.0231E+25
LCYCL=0
ILINK=0
IF (DT.GE.(2.*DTMIN))DT=DT*0.5
36 DO 65 NCYCL=1,20
LCYCL=MINO(LCYCL+1,5)
C      START CYCLE OF COMPUTATION
TIME=TIME+DT
DO 51 I=1,NR
IF (KSK(I)) 52,52,51
51 N1=M1(I)
N2=M2(I)
PROD(I)=C(N1)*C(N2)*DBLE(RK(I))
51 CONTINUE
DO 60 L=1,NC
IF (JSK(L)) 43,43,60
43 DCDT(L,NCYCL)=DBLE(RF(L))
DO 42 I=1,NR
IF (KSK(I)) 44,44,42
44 IF (KOEFF(L,I)) 41,42,41
41 DCDT(L,NCYCL)=DCDT(L,NCYCL)+PROD(I)*DFLOAT(KOEFF(L,I))
42 CONTINUE
SLOPE=0.
IF (ILINK) 54,54,58
C      STANDARD ROUTINE FOR COMPUTING SLOPE
54 IF (LCYCL-1) 55,55,56
55 SLOPE=DCDT(L,NCYCL)
GO TO 59
56 DO 57 K=1,LCYCL
INDK=NCYCL+21-K-20*((NCYCL+20-K)/20)
57 SLOPE=SLOPE+AM(LCYCL-1,K)*DCDT(L,INDK)
GO TO 59
C      'LINK' ROUTINE FOR COMPUTING SLOPE
58 IDIF=-1
DO 158 K=1,5
ISTEP=1
IF ((K+ILINK).GT.6)ISTEP=2
IDIF=IDIF+ISTEP
INDK=NCYCL+20-IDIF-20*((NCYCL+19-IDIF)/20)
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WR20 228

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158 SLOPE=SLOPE+AM(4,K)*DCDT(L,INDK)
C CALCULATE AND STORE NEW CONCENTRATIONS
59 IF (TIME.LT.T(IT)) GO TO 159
  C(L)=C(L)+SLOPE*DBLE(DT+T(IT)-TIME)
  GO TO 60
159 C(L)=C(L)+SLOPE*DBLE(DT)
  60 CONTINUE
    IF(TIME.LT.T(IT))GO TO 160
    TIME=T(IT)
    LCYCL=0
    GO TO 73
160 ILINK=MAX0(0,ILINK-1)
  DTP=DTP+DT
  IF(DTP.GE.DTPMIN.OR.IST(IT).GT.0.OR.ION(IT).GT.0)GO TO 65
  CALL STORE
  65 CONTINUE
C CHECK TIME LIMIT
  ZETIME=TLEFT(0.)
  IF(ZETIME-BEGIN.GT.TLIM.OR.ZETIME+3000.E-6.GT.0.)GO TO 130
C BRANCH TO EQUILIBRIUM ROUTINES
  73 IF(IST(IT).EQ.0.AND.ION(IT).EQ.0)GO TO 273
  IFAIL=0
  IF(ION(IT).GE.1)CALL EQUIL2
  IF (IST(IT).GE.1)CALL STEADY
  IF (IFAIL) 174,174,575
  575 PRINT 666
  GO TO 130
174 LCYCL=0
  273 IF(DTP.GE.DTPMIN.OR.TIME.EQ.T(IT))CALL STORE
  IF (TIME.EQ.T(IT)) GO TO 120
C REDETERMINE TIME INCREMENTS
  175 DFDCMA=0.
  DO 360 L=1,NC
  IF (JSKL(L).GE.1)GO TO 360
  DFDC=0.
  DO 350 I=1,NR
  IF (KSK(I).GE.1) GO TO 350
  M1I=M1(I)
  M2I=M2(I)
  IF (M1I.EQ.L)DFDC=DFDC+FLOAT (KOEFF(L,I))*RK(I)*SNGL(C(M2I))
  IF (M2I.EQ.L)DFDC=DFDC+FLOAT (KOEFF(L,I))*RK(I)*SNGL(C(M1I))
  350 CONTINUE
  DFDCAB=ABS (DFDC)
  IF (DFDCAB.GT.DFDCMA)DFDCMA=DFDCAB
  360 CONTINUE
  DTREQ=ACCFAC/DFDCMA
  IF (DT.LE.(1.4*DTREQ).OR. DT.LT.(2.*DTMIN))GO TO 370
  DT=DT*0.5
  LCYCL=0
  GO TO 36
370 IF (DT.GE.(0.7*DTREQ).OR. DT.GT.(0.5*DTMAX))GO TO 36
  DT=2.*DT
  ILINK=4
  GO TO 36
120 CONTINUE
C DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS SOLVED
C DETERMINE MINIMA AND MAXIMA OF FUNCTIONS (FOR PLOTTING)
130 DO 121 M=1,30
  CCMAX(M)=0.
121 CCMIN(M)=0.
  DO 125 M=1,NC3
  DO 125 LL=1,LT
  IF ((CC(M,LL).GT.CCMAX(M))CCMAX(M)=CC(M,LL))
  IF ((CC(M,LL).LT.CCMIN(M))CCMIN(M)=CC(M,LL))
125 CONTINUE
C DEFINE COLUMN HEADINGS
  DO 220 J=1,NC

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WR20 295

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220 AN(J)=SB          WR20 296
  DO 225 J=NC3+30    WR20 297
  AC(J)=BLANK         WR20 298
225 AN(J)=BLANK       WR20 299
  AC(NC1)=SE          WR20 300
  AC(NC2)=SF          WR20 301
  AC(NC3)=SG          WR20 302
  AN(NC1)=SH          WR20 303
  AN(NC2)=SI          WR20 304
  AN(NC3)=SJ          WR20 305
C   ARRANGE RESULTS FOR OUTPUT*
  IGROUP=(NC3+5)/6    WR20 306
  DO 150 IG=1,IGROUP  WR20 307
  IF (IPUNCH.GT.0) WRITE(7,315) NORUN,IG,LT,T(NT),KOMENT,MORE  WR20 308
  IF (IPUNCH.GT.0.AND.MORE.GT.0) WRITE(7,411)(COMENT(J),J=1,JEND)  WR20 309
  WRITE(7,411) BLANK  WR20 310
  DO 140 L=1,6        WR20 311
  IGL=(IG-1)*6+L      WR20 312
  AAC(L)=AC(IGL)      WR20 313
  AAN(L)=AN(IGL)      WR20 314
  XMAX(L)=CCMAX(IGL)  WR20 315
140 XMIN(L)=CCMIN(IGL)  WR20 316
  PRINT 316,(AAC(L),L=1,6),NORUN,(AAN(L),L=1,6)  WR20 317
  IF (IPUNCH) 142,142,141  WR20 318
141 WRITE(7,310)(AAC(L),L=1,6),(AAN(L),L=1,6)  WR20 319
  WRITE(7,311)(XMAX(L),L=1,6)  WR20 320
  WRITE(7,312)(XMIN(L),L=1,6)  WR20 321
142 DO 144 LL=1,LT    WR20 322
  DO 145 L=1,6        WR20 323
  IGL=(IG-1)*6+LL     WR20 324
145 CP(L)=CC(IGL,LL)  WR20 325
C   PUNCH AND/OR PRINT RESULTS
  IF (IPUNCH.GT.0) WRITE(7,313) TT(LL),(CP(L),L=1,6)  WR20 327
  IF(MOD(LL,59).EQ.56.AND.LT.GT.57)PRINT 999  WR20 328
144 PRINT 313,TT(LL),(CP(L),L=1,6)  WR20 329
  IF(IG.NE.IGROUP)PRINT 999  WR20 330
  IF (IPUNCH.GT.0) WRITE(7,998)  WR20 331
150 CONTINUE           WR20 332
  IF (ZEIT-BEGIN.GT.TLIM)GO TO 595  WR20 333
  IF (ZEIT+3000..GT.0.)GO TO 599  WR20 334
  RNTM=(-TLEFT(0.)-BEGIN)/6000.  WR20 335
  PRINT 700*RNTM  WR20 336
  PRINT 999  WR20 337
  GO TO 1  WR20 338
592 PRINT 319,A(I+1),A(I,2)  WR20 339
535 PRINT 666  WR20 340
  PRINT 999  WR20 341
  GO TO 1  WR20 342
595 PRINT 667,NORUN  WR20 343
  GO TO 535  WR20 344
599 PRINT 669  WR20 345
600 STOP  WR20 346
200 FORMAT(1X,I4,I3,I2,6A8,A7,I1)  WR20 347
201 FORMAT(2(A5,1X)*A5,3(A1,A5),E10.3)  WR20 348
203 FORMAT(A5.15,E10.3)  WR20 349
205 FORMAT(2E10.3*2A5,2E10.3*5I3,I2,I1,I2,I5)  WR20 350
206 FORMAT(4E10.3)  WR20 351
211 FORMAT(1X,A7,9AB)  WR20 352
300 FORMAT (1X,10HRUN NUMBER,I5,4X,6A8,A7,45X,I5,2X,A4)  WR20 353
301 FORMAT(6X,A5,5H + ,A5,5H= ,A5,3(1X,A4,A5)+2X,2HK(,  WR20 354
  1 I2,3H) =,1PE10.3)  WR20 355
302 FORMAT(/,6X,'NO',3X,'NAME',3X,'CHARGE',4X,'G',9X,'S',11X,'CI',  WR20 356
  1 10X,'EQUO',7X,'EXT')  WR20 357
303 FORMAT(18*3X,A5*I6,F9.3,1P2(2X,E10.3,1X),0PF10.3,2X,1PE10.3)  WR20 358
304 FORMAT(6X,2HNO,4X,4HTIME,4X,9HDOSE RATE,3X,7HSPECIES,6X,4HCSK1,7X,WR20 359
  1 4HCSK2,7X,9HREACTIONS,5X,'I I I R',32X,'SKIPPED',30X,'(UN-)',  WR20 360
  2 7X,'S O U E',12X,3HSEC,5X,8HEV/L-SEC,2X,10HOR LABELED,4X,  WR20 361
  3 7HMOLES/L,4X,7HMOLES/L,6X,7HSKIPPED,6X,'T N N P')  WR20 362

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305 FORMAT(18,1P2(E10.3,1X), A5, 1X,A5,2(1X,E10.3),3P5I3,I4,2I2,I5) WR20 364
306 FORMAT(//,6X,1SHACCURACY FACTOR,8X,1PE10.3/ WR20 365
 2   6X+23HMINIMUM PRINT INTERVAL ,1PE10.3,4H SEC/ WR20 366
 3   6X+23HMINIMUM TIME INCREMENT ,E10.3,4H SEC/ WR20 367
 4   6X+23HMAXIMUM TIME INCREMENT ,E10.3,4H SEC//) WR20 368
308 FORMAT(//)
310 FORMAT(6X,4HTIME,3X,6(5X,A5,1X)// WR20 369
15X,7HSECONDS,6(4X,A7)//) WR20 370
311 FORMAT(6X,5H*MAX*,2X,1P6(1X,E10.3)) WR20 371
312 FORMAT(6X,5H*MIN*,2X,1P6(1X,E10.3)//) WR20 372
313 FORMAT(2X,1P7(1X,E10.3)) WR20 373
315 FORMAT(I4,1H*,I1,1H*,I3,1PE10.3,1X,6A8,A7,I3) WR20 374
316 FORMAT(6X,'TIME',3X,6(5X,A5,1X),4X,I5//) WR20 375
 1 5X,7HSECONDS,6(4X,A7)//) WR20 376
317 FORMAT(1X,'TIME LIMIT',I3,' MIN') WR20 377
318 FORMAT(/6X,'IRRADIATION PATTERN OF THE FIRST',1PE10.3,' SEC ', WR20 378
 1 'REPEATED',I5,' TIMES') WR20 379
319 FORMAT(1X,'SPECIES ',A6,'AND/OR ',A6,' NOT LISTED') WR20 380
400 FORMAT(1H/16X,'INITIAL CONDUCTIVITY =',1X,1PE10.3,1X,'MHO/CM',78X,WR20 381
 1 15/6X,'INITIAL ABSORBANCE =',1X,1PE10.3,1X,'MHO/CM') WR20 382
401 FORMAT(16X,'WARNING, NO BALANCE OF CHARGE, NET CHARGE =',1PE10.3, WR20 383
 1 ' EQUIVALENTS',/6X,'SUBROUTINE IONIC WILL NOT WORK PROPERLY') WR20 384
411 FORMAT(A7,9A8,1X) WR20 385
666 FORMAT(1X,'RUN ABANDONED') WR20 386
667 FORMAT(1X,'TIME LIMIT FOR RUN ',I5,' REACHED ') WR20 387
669 FORMAT(1X,'TIME FOR JOB IS RUNNING OUT, JOB TERMINATED') WR20 388
700 FORMAT(4X,'TIME NEEDED FOR THIS RUN ',F6.2,' MIN') WR20 389
998 FORMAT(79X,1H-) WR20 390
999 FORMAT(1H1) WR20 391
END WR20 392
SUBROUTINE STORE WR20 393
C CALCULATE CONDUCTIVITY AND ABSORBANCE. STORE SET OF OUTPUT VALUES WR20 394
REAL#8 C,AC WR20 395
INTEGER CHARGE WR20 396
COMMON/BLOCK1/AC(30),C(30),CHARGE(28),NC,NR,IFAIL,IWARN WR20 397
COMMON/BLOCK4/TIME,TT(500),CC(30,500),COND1,DT,ABSI=EQCO(28), WR20 398
1  EXT(28),LT,DTP,NC1,NC2,NC3 WR20 399
COND1=COND1 WR20 400
ABSC=-ABSI WR20 401
LT=LT+1 WR20 402
DO 20 L=1,NC WR20 403
IF(C(L),GT,1.D25)C(L)=1.D25 WR20 404
IF(C(L),LT,1.D-50)C(L)=0.D0 WR20 405
CC(L,LT)=SNGL(C(L)) WR20 406
TT(LT)=TIME WR20 407
COND1=COND1+SNGL(C(L))*EQCO(L)*ABS(FLOAT(CHARGE(L)))*0.001 WR20 408
20 ABSC=ABSC+SNGL(C(L))*EXT(L) WR20 409
CC(NC1,LT)=COND1 WR20 410
CC(NC2,LT)=ABSC WR20 411
CC(NC3,LT)=DT WR20 412
IF (NC3=30) 25,40,40 WR20 413
25 NC4=NC3+1 WR20 414
DO 30 L=NC4,30 WR20 415
30 CC(L,LT)=0. WR20 416
40 DTP=0. WR20 417
RETURN WR20 418
END WR20 419
SUBROUTINE SCAN(CHARGE,NAME) WR20 420
REAL#8 NAME WR20 421
REAL#4 PLUS/'+'/,MINUS/'-'/,LETTER(8) WR20 422
INTEGER CHARGE WR20 423
WRITE(8,101)NAME WR20 424
101 FORMAT(A8) WR20 425
REWIND 8 WR20 426
READ(8,102)LETTER WR20 427
102 FORMAT(8A1) WR20 428
REWIND 8 WR20 429
WR20 430

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```

CHARGE=0 WR20 431
DO 50 I=1,5 WR20 432
IF(LETTER(I).EQ.+PLUS)CHARGE=CHARGE+1 WR20 433
IF(LETTER(I).EQ.-MINUS)CHARGE=CHARGE-1 WR20 434
50 CONTINUE WR20 435
RETURN WR20 436
END WR20 437
SUBROUTINE IONIC WR20 438
C READ AND PRINT EQUILIBRIUM EQUATIONS WR20 439
REAL*8 AC,AE,BLANK/' /,C,HPLUS,TOTAL,K1,K2,H,DEN,A1,A2, WR20 440
1 DA12,T,CC,F,FP,CH,DCH,A,EQ,EQ2 WR20 441
INTEGER CHARGE WR20 442
COMMON/BLOCK1/AC(30),C(30),CHARGE(28),NC,NR,IFAIL,IWARN WR20 443
COMMON/BLOCK2/AE(3,21),EQ(21),EQ2(21),LEQ(4,21),NEQ WR20 444
COMMON/BLOCK3/A(51,6),ISK1(50) WR20 445
DIMENSION ISHIFT(20),ISKIP(20),TOTAL(20) WR20 446
C DEFINE SOME FUNCTIONS WR20 447
DEN(H,K1,K2)=H**2+K1*H+K1*K2 WR20 448
A1(H,K1,K2,T)=K1*T*H/DEN(H,K1,K2) WR20 449
A2(H,K1,K2,T)=K1*K2*T/DEN(H,K1,K2) WR20 450
DA1(H,K1,K2,T)=K1*T*(K1*K2-H**2)/DEN(H,K1,K2)**2 WR20 451
DA2(H,K1,K2,T)=K1*K2*T*(2.0*D0*H+K1)/DEN(H,K1,K2)**2 WR20 452
LEQQ(I,K)=LEQ(I,K) WR20 453
DCH(J)=DBLE(FLOAT(CHARGE(J))) WR20 454
CC(I,K)=C(LEQQ(I,K)) WR20 455
ENTRY EQUIL1 WR20 456
DO 510 K=1,21 WR20 457
READ(5+211)(AE(M,K),M=1,3),EQ(K) WR20 458
IF (AE(1,K)-BLANK) 510,511,510 WR20 459
510 PRINT 311,(AE(M,K),M=1,3),EQ(K) WR20 460
511 NEQ=K-1 WR20 461
IF(NEQ.LE.0)RETURN WR20 462
C IDENTIFY SPECIES INVOLVED IN IONIC EQUILIBRIUM WR20 463
DO 520 K=1,NEQ WR20 464
DO 520 M=1,3 WR20 465
DO 515 L=1,NC WR20 466
IF (AC(L)-AE(M,K)) 515,512,515 WR20 467
512 LEQ(M,K)=L WR20 468
GO TO 520 WR20 469
515 CONTINUE WR20 470
IF (L-NC) 520,520,526 WR20 471
520 CONTINUE WR20 472
C ERROR CHECK WR20 473
DO 525 K=1,NEQ WR20 474
IF (AE(1,K)-AE(1,1)) 526,525,526 WR20 475
525 CONTINUE WR20 476
C LABEL REACTIONS INVOLVED IN IONIC EQUILIBRIUM WR20 477
DO 450 I=1,NR WR20 478
ISK1(I)=0 WR20 479
DO 450 N=1,NEQ WR20 480
IF ((AE(2,N).EQ.A(1,2).AND.AE(3,N).EQ.A(1,3)).OR. WR20 481
1 (AE(2,N).EQ.A(1,3).AND.AE(3,N).EQ.A(1,2)))ISK1(I)=1 WR20 482
450 CONTINUE WR20 483
C CHECK FOR 2ND DISSOCIATION STAGE; RENUMBER WR20 484
ISKIP(1)=0 WR20 485
ISHIFT(1)=0 WR20 486
DO 630 K=1,NEQ WR20 487
ISKIP(K+1)=0 WR20 488
ISHIFT(K+1)=ISHIFT(K) WR20 489
LEQ(4,K)=NC+1 WR20 490
EQ2(K)=0. WR20 491
IF (ISKIP(K)) 630,605,630 WR20 492
605 IF (LEQ(3,K)-LEQ(2,K+1)) 610,526,610 WR20 493
610 IF (LEQ(2,K)-LEQ(3,K+1)) 630,615,630 WR20 494
615 EQ2(K)=EQ(K+1) WR20 495
LEQ(4,K)=LEQ(2,K+1) WR20 496
ISHIFT(K+1)=ISHIFT(K)+1 WR20 497

```

```

ISKIP(K+1)=1
630 CONTINUE
DO 650 K=1,NEQ
IF (ISKIP(K)) 650,635,650
635 EQ(K-ISHIFT(K))=EQ(K)
EQ2(K-ISHIFT(K))=EQ2(K)
DO 640 M=1,4
640 LEQ(M,K-ISHIFT(K))=LEQ(M,K)
650 CONTINUE
NEQ=NEQ-ISHIFT(NEQ)
GO TO 530
526 PRINT 777
IFAIL=1
530 RETURN
211 FORMAT (3(A5,1X),2X,E10.3)
311 FORMAT (6X,A5,5H * ,A5,5H = ,A5,4H * ,1PE10.3)
777 FORMAT (1X,'ERROR IN EQUILIBRIUM EQUATIONS')
ENTRY EQUIL2
C COMPUTE EQUILIBRIUM OF IONIC SPECIES
CH=DCH(LEQQ(1,1))
DO 10 K=1,NEQ
10 TOTAL(K)=CC(2*K)+CC(3*K)+CC(4*K)
DO 100 NSTEP=1,100
FP=CH
DO 20 N=1,NEQ
C(LEQQ(2,N))=A1(CC(1,1),EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))
C(LEQQ(4,N))=A2(CC(1,1),EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))
20 FP=FP+CH*(DA1(CC(1,1),EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))*DCH(LEQQ(2,N))
1 +DA2(CC(1,1),EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))*DCH(LEQQ(4,N)))
F=0.0
DO 30 J=1,NC
30 F=F+C(J)*DCH(J)
HPLUS=CC(1,1)-F/FP
IF(HPLUS+LE.0)HPLUS=0.2D0*CC(1,1)
DO 40 N=1,NEQ
C(LEQQ(2,N))=A1(HPLUS,EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))
C(LEQQ(4,N))=A2(HPLUS,EQ(N),EQ2(N),TOTAL(N))
40 C(LEQQ(3,N))=TOTAL(N)-CC(2,N)-CC(4,N)
TEST=SNGL(DABS(HPLUS-CC(1,1))/(HPLUS+CC(1,1)))
C(LEQQ(1,1))=HPLUS
IF(TEST.LT.1.E-6)GO TO 120
100 CONTINUE
110 IFAIL=1
PRINT 888
120 RETURN
888 FORMAT(1X,'NO CONVERGENCE IN IONIC • CHECK DATA.')
END
SUBROUTINE STEADY
C CALCULATES STEADY STATE CONCENTRATIONS OF FAST REACTING SPECIES
REAL*8 NN,C,A0,A1,A2,CC(273),DENOM,C0(27),SUM0(5),SUM1,Q,CP(27)
COMMON/BLOCK1/NN(30),C(30),NNN(28),NC,NR,IFAIL,IWARN
COMMON/BLOCK5/RF(27),RK(51),M1(50),M2(50),KOEFL(27,50),
1 KOEFF(27,50),JSK(30),JSK1(30),ISK(50)
SABS(A0)=ABS(SNGL(A0))
DO 2 L=2,5
SUM0(L)=0.D0
DO 2 J=1,NC
IF(JSK1(J).NE.L)GO TO 2
CP(J)=C(J)
SUM0(L)=SUM0(L)+C(J)
2 CONTINUE
DO 150 N=1,50
DO 10 J=1,NC
IF(JSK1(J).GT.0)CC(J,1)=C(J)
C0(J)=C(J)
TEST=0.
10 DO 100 K=1,2

```

```

DO 80 JJ=1,NC          WR20 565
J=JJ                  WR20 566
IF(MOD(N,2).EQ.1)J=NC+1-JJ   WR20 567
IF (JSK1(J).EQ.0) GO TO 80   WR20 568
A0=DBLE(RF(J))           WR20 569
A1=0.D0                 WR20 570
A2=0.D0                 WR20 571
DO 50 I=1,NR            WR20 572
IF (ISK(I).NE.0)GO TO 50   WR20 573
7 M1I=M1(I)             WR20 574
M2I =M2(I)              WR20 575
IF (KOEFL(J,I).EQ.-2)A2=A2+DBLE(RK(I)*FLOAT(KOEFF(J,I)))   WR20 576
IF (KOEFL(J,I).NE.-1) GO TO 30   WR20 577
IF (M1I.NE.J) GO TO 20   WR20 578
A1=A1+DBLE(RK(I)*FLOAT(KOEFF(J,I)))*C(M2I)   WR20 579
20 IF (M2I.NE.J) GO TO 30   WR20 580
A1=A1+DBLE(RK(I)*FLOAT(KOEFF(J,I)))*C(M1I)   WR20 581
30 IF (KOEFF(J,I).EQ.0.AND.KOEFF(J,I).NE.0) A0=A0+DBLE(RK(I)*
1   FLOAT(KOEFF(J,I)))*C(M1I)*C(M2I)   WR20 582
50 CONTINUE               WR20 583
IF (A2.EQ.0.D0)C(J)=-A0/A1   WR20 584
IF (A2.NE.0.D0) C(J)      = (-A1-DSQRT(A1*A1-4.D0*A0*A2))/(2.D0*A2)   WR20 585
80 CONTINUE               WR20 586
DO 95 L=2,5              WR20 587
SUM1=0.D0                 WR20 588
WR20 589
DO 85 J=1,NC            WR20 590
IF(JSK1(J).EQ.L)SUM1=SUM1+C(J)   WR20 591
85 CONTINUE               WR20 592
IF(SUM1.EQ.0.D0)GO TO 95   WR20 593
Q=SUM0(L)/SUM1           WR20 594
DO 90 J=1,NC            WR20 595
IF(JSK1(J).EQ.Q)L=C(J)*Q   WR20 596
90 CONTINUE               WR20 597
95 CONTINUE               WR20 598
DO 100 J=1,NC           WR20 599
IF(JSK1(J).GT.0)CC(J,K+1)=C(J)   WR20 600
100 CONTINUE              WR20 601
DO 120 J=1,NC           WR20 602
IF(JSK1(J).EQ.0)GO TO 120   WR20 603
IF(JSK1(J).GT.1)GO TO 110   WR20 604
DENOM=CC(J,1)-2.D0*CC(J,2)+CC(J,3)   WR20 605
IF(DENOM.EQ.0.D0) GO TO 111   WR20 606
105 C(J)=(CC(J,1)*CC(J,3)-CC(J,2)*CC(J,2))/DENOM   WR20 607
C(J)=0.1D0*C0(J)+0.9D0*C(J)   WR20 608
GO TO 115                WR20 609
110 C(J)=(CC(J,3)+CP(J))*0.5D0   WR20 610
CP(J)=CC(J,3)             WR20 611
GO TO 115                WR20 612
111 C(J)=(CC(J,2)+CC(J,3))*0.5D0   WR20 613
115 DEN=SABS(C(J))+SABS(C0(J))   WR20 614
IF(DEN.GT.0)TEST=TEST+SABS(C(J)-C0(J))/DEN   WR20 615
120 CONTINUE              WR20 616
IF (TEST.LE.2.E-6.AND.N.GT.2)GO TO 160   WR20 617
150 CONTINUE              WR20 618
IF (TEST.LE.1.E-4)GO TO 159   WR20 619
IFAIL=1                  WR20 620
PRINT 666                 WR20 621
GO TO 160                WR20 622
159 IF(IWARN.EQ.0)PRINT 667   WR20 623
IWARN=1                  WR20 624
160 RETURN                WR20 625
666 FORMAT(1X, 'INSUFFICIENT CONVERGENCE IN SUBROUTINE STEADY ')   WR20 626
667 FORMAT(1X, 'WARNING POOR CONVERGENCE IN SUBROUTINE STEADY ')   WR20 627
END                      WR20 628

```

5. PLOTTING PROGRAMS

Two programs have been written for plotting the results calculated by program WR20. To be able to use these programs, one has to store the results of WR20 on a temporary storage device, normally a disk. This is simply accomplished by punching the digit 1 (IPUNCH) in Col. 10 of the Run Number Card (see 3.1.1). The necessary Job Control Language is described in Section 5.3.

5.1 PLOTWR20, a Program for Plotting WR20 Results on a 780 Calcomp Plotter

This program allows one to plot any or all output columns (concentrations of species, CONDC or ABSC) of one or several runs of WR20 in the same ASP job. Columns printed out on the same page are plotted in the same frame. The size of each frame can be chosen individually. All scaling operations are performed automatically.

The column ABSC can also be plotted on an Optical Transmission Scale. If this is done, no other columns on the same page can be plotted. By appropriately choosing the frame size, one can directly compare theoretical plots with the oscilloscope picture of an absorption signal produced in a pulse radiolysis or flash photolysis experiment.

5.1.1 Data Cards

One data card is required for each species (including CONDC and/or ABSC) of a particular run. It contains the following data:

NRUN, the Run Number

Col. 2-5, FORMAT: I5

SPEC, the Name of the Species

Col. 6-10, FORMAT: A5

LGTH, the Length of the Frame (time axis) in inches. Maximum value 10.0, default value 10.0.

Col. 11-15, FORMAT: F5.2

HGT, the Height of the Frame in inches. Default value 5.0.

Col. 16-20, FORMAT: F5.2

AMPL, the Amplification Factor. Leave blank unless an Optical Transmission Plot is desired. The plot will be scaled so that the specified frame height HGT corresponds to 100/AMPL % transmission.

Col. 21-30, FORMAT: E10.3

PTH, the Optical Path Length, in cm, of absorption cell (only for transmission plot). Default value 1.0.

Col. 31-40, FORMAT: E10.3

Up to 50 such data cards may be stacked. Cards with a run number not used in the job are ignored. No blank card is required at the end of the plotting data.

5.1.2 Example of Plot

Figure 2 shows a plot of the species O_2 and H_2O_2 as calculated in run 7199, using the data cards

b7199O2bbbb5.00

b7199H2O2bb5.00

b indicating a blank space.

RUN NUMBER 7199 FORMATION OF H_2O_2 IN ALKALINE, H -SAT. H_2O BY
SUCCESSIVE ELECTRON PULSES FROM A LINEAR ACCELERATOR.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ H₂O₂ (2.0 X 10⁻⁶/UNIT)
◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ O₂ (5.0 X 10⁻⁷/UNIT)

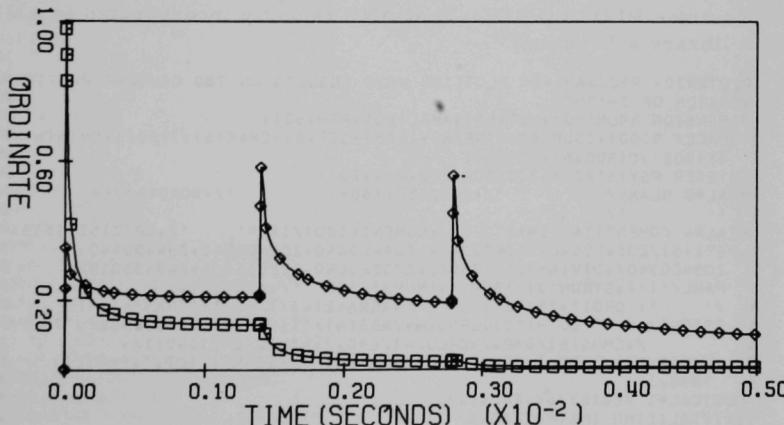


Fig. 2. CALCOMP Plot of $[O_2]$ and $[H_2O_2]$ from Run 7199,
Created by Program PLOTWR20

Together with this plot, the following printout appears:

PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS

```
7199 H2O2 5.00 * 5.00 INCHES AMPL.= 0.0 PATH= 1.00E 00 CM
7199 O2   5.00 * 5.00 INCHES AMPL.= 0.0 PATH= 1.00E 00 CM
H2O2 OF RUN #7199 FOUND ON DISK
O2   OF RUN #7199 FOUND ON DISK
END OF PLOT
```

Other possible, self-explanatory messages are

- (1) NO DATA CARDS WITH PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS
- (2) DATA REFERRED TO IN PLOTTING INSTRUCTION
NOT ON DISK
- (3) ERROR IN WR20 OUTPUT
- (4) NO PLOT FROM THIS JOB

5.1.3 Source Deck of Program PLOTWR20

The source deck of this program, together with its subroutines, is listed below. The program also requires the Calcomp 780 Plotting subroutines PLOTS (PRD24-2, at ANL recently incorporated in AMDLIB as a library subroutine).

```
C PLOTWR20* PROGRAM FOR PLOTTING WR20 RESULTS ON 780 CALCOMP PLOTTERPLOT 1
C VERSION OF 3-13-70 PLOT 2
DIMENSION NRUN(50),HGT(50),AMPL(50),PTH(50), PLOT 3
1 SPACE( 5000),CSUP(6),CINF(6),II(6),SCF(6),CMAX(6),T(502),CMIN(6),PLOT 4
2 XX(502),C(500,6),VORD(4) PLOT 5
INTEGER PSY(6)/Z05,Z00,Z0A,Z0B,Z04,Z03/ PLOT 6
REAL# BLANK/'      /*SPEC(50)/50*'      '/,WORD(6)/6* PLOT 7
1 '      '/ PLOT 8
REAL#4 COMENT(14)/14*'/,KOMENT(180)/180*'      '/,CR/Z15151515/PLOT 9
1,PSY1(6)/Z05400540,Z00400040,Z0A400A40,Z0B400B40,Z04400440, PLOT 10
2 Z03400340/,DIV(4)/Z40674071/Z702E6040,22F616455+249635D15/, PLOT 11
3 PARL/'(/,$YRUN(3)/*RUN ','NUMB',,ER '/,ARRAY1(4) PLOT 12
4 '/ ','ORDI','NATE','      '/,ARRAY2(4)/*',,'TRAN','SMIS', PLOT 13
5 'SION',, LGTH(50),LENGTH,VABS(4)/'TIME',,(SEC','ONDS','') 'PLOT 14
6 /*,CMNS(6)/6*0/,CPLU(6)/6*0/,NIHL/Z40114011/, PLOT 15
7 FINISH(8)/*END ','OF P','LOT','-'K ',,'SCHM','IDT','-'F11', PLOT 16
8 '638'/' PLOT 17
LOGICAL YES(6)/6*.FALSE./ PLOT 18
INITIALIZING INSTRUCTIONS PLOT 19
END FILE 7 PLOT 20
REWIND 7 PLOT 21
NERR=0 PLOT 22
CALL PLOTS(SPACE, 5000) PLOT 23
CALL PLOT(8,5,0,,23) PLOT 24
CALL SYMBOL(-0.2,0.,0.2,FINISH(5),90.,,16) PLOT 25
READ PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS FROM CARDS PLOT 26
DO 20 I=1,50 PLOT 27
READ(5,501,END=21,ERR=20)NRUN(I),SPEC(I),LGTH(I),HGT(I),AMPL(I), PLOT 28
1 PTH(I) PLOT 29
```

```

501 FORMAT(I5,A5,2F5.2,3E10.3)          PLOT 30
IMAX=I                                PLOT 31
IF(HGT(I).LE.0.) HGT(I)=5.              PLOT 32
IF(LGTH(I).LE.0.) LGTH(I)=10.           PLOT 33
IF(PTH(I).LE.0.) PTH(I)=1.              PLOT 34
20 CONTINUE                             PLOT 35
C   START MAIN CYCLE                   PLOT 36
21 IF(IMAX.EQ.0) GO TO 801            PLOT 37
PRINT 650
650 FORMAT(1H1/1X*'PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS'/) PLOT 38
DO 10 I=1,IMAX                         PLOT 39
10 PRINT 651,NRUN(I),SPEC(I),LGTH(I),HG(I),AMPL(I),PTH(I) PLOT 40
651 FORMAT(I 8+3X,A5,F08.2,' *',F6.2,' INCHES',3X,'AMPL=' ,F7.2,2X, PLOT 41
1   'PATH=' ,1PE10.3,' CM')          PLOT 42
25 DO 200 KDUUMMY=1,50                  PLOT 43
READ(7,702,END=800,ERR=802)NRUN,LT,TMAX,COMENT,MORE PLOT 44
702 FORMAT(I4+3X,I3,E10.3,1X,I4A4,I2,1X) JEND=20*MORE PLOT 45
JEND=20*MORE                            PLOT 46
IF(JEND.GT.0)READ(7,703)(KOMENT(J),J=1,JEND) PLOT 47
703 FORMAT(20A4)                         PLOT 48
READ(7,704)(WORD(J),J=1,6)             PLOT 49
704 FORMAT(/12X,6(6X,A5)+2X///)        PLOT 50
NSKIP=0                                 PLOT 51
DO 30 I=1,IMAX                         PLOT 52
IF(NRUN.NE.NRUN(I))GO TO 30            PLOT 53
DO 29 J=1,6                            PLOT 54
IF(SPEC(I).NE.WORD(J))GO TO 29          PLOT 55
YES(J)=.TRUE.                          PLOT 56
NSKIP=NSKIP+1                          PLOT 57
II(J)=I                               PLOT 58
PRINT 652,WORD(J),NRUN(I)             PLOT 59
652 FORMAT(/1X,A5,' OF RUN ',I5,' FOUND ON DISK') PLOT 60
NERR=1                                 PLOT 61
29 CONTINUE                            PLOT 62
30 CONTINUE                            PLOT 63
33 IF(NSKIP)35,35,31                  PLOT 64
35 NSKIP=LT+4                         PLOT 65
DO 37 M=1,NSKIP                      PLOT 66
37 READ(7,703)DUMMY                    PLOT 67
GO TO 200
31 DO 32 J=1,6                        PLOT 68
IF(.NOT.YES(J))GO TO 32              PLOT 69
I=II(J)
HEIGHT=HG(I)                          PLOT 70
LENGTH=LGTH(I)                        PLOT 71
AMPLIF=AMPL(I)                        PLOT 72
GO TO 40
32 CONTINUE                            PLOT 73
40 READ(7,705)(CMAX(J),J=1,6)          PLOT 74
705 FORMAT(13X,6(1X,E10.3),1X)         PLOT 75
READ(7,705)(CMIN(J),J=1,6)            PLOT 76
READ(7,703)DUMMY                      PLOT 77
DO 50 L=1,LT                           PLOT 78
50 READ(7,706,ERR=803)T(L),(C(L,J),J=1,6) PLOT 79
706 FORMAT(2X,7(1X,E10.3),1X)          PLOT 80
READ(7,703)DUMMY                      PLOT 81
C   DETERMINE FRAME SIZE AND SCALE FACTORS PLOT 82
DO 60 J=1,6                            PLOT 83
CPLU(J)=0.                             PLOT 84
CMNS(J)=0.                            PLOT 85
IF(.NOT.YES(J))GO TO 60               PLOT 86
CALL KSRND(CSUP(J),DUMMY,CMAX(J)+2.,2.5,5.,10.,10.,10.,10.,N) PLOT 87
CALL KSRND(DUMMY,CINF(J),CMIN(J)+2.,2.5,5.,10.,10.,10.,10.,10.,N) PLOT 88
IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)GO TO 60               PLOT 89
IF(CSUP(J).GT.0.0000000000000001)CINF(J)=0. PLOT 90
IF(CSUP(J).LT.0.0000000000000001)CSUP(J)=0. PLOT 91
IF(CSUP(J)+CINF(J))52,54,54          PLOT 92
IF(CSUP(J)+CINF(J))52,54,54          PLOT 93
IF(CSUP(J)+CINF(J))52,54,54          PLOT 94
IF(CSUP(J)+CINF(J))52,54,54          PLOT 95
IF(CSUP(J)+CINF(J))52,54,54          PLOT 96

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52 CMNS(J)=-HEIGHT          PLOT  97
  SCF(J)=-1./CINF(J)        PLOT  98
  CPLU(J)=AMAX1(HEIGHT/4.,CSUP(J)*SCF(J)*HEIGHT)
  GO TO 60                  PLOT  99
54 CPLU(J)=HEIGHT          PLOT 100
  SCF(J)=1./CSUP(J)        PLOT 101
  CMNS(J)=CINF(J)*SCF(J)*HEIGHT
  IF(-CMNS(J).LT.0.004)CMNS(J)=0.          PLOT 102
  IF(-CMNS(J).GE.0.004.AND.-CMNS(J).LT.HEIGHT/4.)CMNS(J)=-HEIGHT/4. PLOT 103
60 CONTINUE                  PLOT 104
  HOLD=HEIGHT                PLOT 105
  IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)GO TO 62    PLOT 106
  HSUP =AMAX1(CPLU(1),CPLU(2),CPLU(3),CPLU(4),CPLU(5),CPLU(6)) PLOT 107
  HINF=AMIN1(CMNS(1),CMNS(2),CMNS(3),CMNS(4),CMNS(5),CMNS(6)) PLOT 108
  HEIGHT=HSUP+HINF          PLOT 109
  CCSUP=HSUP/HOLD           PLOT 110
  CCINF=HINF/HOLD           PLOT 111
62 IF(AMPLIF.EQ.0.)GO TO 70  PLOT 112
  CCSUP=100.                 PLOT 113
  CCINF=100.*-(100./AMPLIF) PLOT 114
  HSUP=HOLD                  PLOT 115
70 DO 80 L=1,LT              PLOT 116
  DO 80 J=1,6                PLOT 117
  IF(.NOT.YES(J))GO TO 80    PLOT 118
  IF(AMPLIF)74,74,72         PLOT 119
72 I=I(J)
  C(L,J)=100.*10.***(-C(L,J)*PTH(I))          PLOT 120
  IF(C(L,J).LT.2.*CCINF-CCSUP)C(L,J)=2.*CCINF-CCSUP PLOT 121
  GO TO 77                  PLOT 122
74 C(L,J)=C(L,J)*SCF(J)      PLOT 123
  IF(C(L,J).LT.CCINF)C(L,J)=CCINF PLOT 124
  IF(C(L,J).GT.CCSUP)C(L,J)=CCSUP PLOT 125
77 CONTINUE                  PLOT 126
  CALL KSRND(TSUP+DUMMY,TMAX,2.,5.,10.,10.,10.,10.,N) PLOT 127
  T(LT+1)=0                  PLOT 128
  T(LT+2)=TSUP/LENGTH        PLOT 129
  CALL PLOT(10.,0.2,3)        PLOT 130
  CALL PLOT(10.,0.,2)         PLOT 131
  CALL PLOT(10.,10.,2,3)      PLOT 132
  CALL PLOT(0.,10.,2)         PLOT 133
  CALL SYMBOL(0.9,1.5,0.1,SYRUN(1),90.,11) PLOT 134
  FPN=NORUN                  PLOT 135
  CALL NUMBER(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,FPN,90.,-1) PLOT 136
  CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,BLANK,90.,1) PLOT 137
  CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,COMENT(1),90.,55) PLOT 138
  DO 95 M=1,MORE             PLOT 139
  IF(MORE.EQ.0)GO TO 95      PLOT 140
  J1=(M-1)*20+1             PLOT 141
  CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,CR,90.,1) PLOT 142
  CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,KOMENT(J1),90.,80) PLOT 143
95 CONTINUE                  PLOT 144
  DO 96 IDUMMY=1,2           PLOT 145
96 CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,CR,90.,1) PLOT 146
  N4=0                      PLOT 147
  DO 100 J=1,6               PLOT 148
  IF(.NOT.YES(J))GO TO 100   PLOT 149
  N4=N4+1                   PLOT 150
  DO 98 NDUMMY=1,2           PLOT 151
98 CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,PSY1(N4),90.,4) PLOT 152
  CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,WORD(J),90.,6) PLOT 153
  IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)PRINT 656,WORD(J),90.,6) PLOT 154
656 FORMAT(1X,A5,' ( TRANSMISSION )') PLOT 155
  IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)GO TO 99   PLOT 156
  SCFR=1./SCF(J)            PLOT 157
  NEXP=0                     PLOT 158
  SCFREC=SCFRC              PLOT 159
  DO 396 K=1,100             PLOT 160
                                         PLOT 161
                                         PLOT 162
                                         PLOT 163

```

```

IF(SCFREC.GE..9)GO TO 397 PLOT 164
SCFREC=10.*SCFREC PLOT 165
396 NEXP=NEXP-1 PLOT 166
397 FEXP=-NEXP PLOT 167
    CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,PARL,90.,1) PLOT 168
    CALL NUMBER(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,SCFREC,90.,1) PLOT 169
    CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,DIV(1),90.,7) PLOT 170
    CALL SYMBOL(-0.0,-0.0,-0.0,DIV(3),90.,8) PLOT 171
99 IF(N4.EQ.3)CALL WHERE(X2,Y2,DUMMY) PLOT 172
    IF(N4.EQ.1)CALL WHERE(X1,Y1,DUMMY) PLOT 173
    IF(N4.EQ.3)CALL SYMBOL(X1,Y1+1.+0.1,NIHIL,90.,2) PLOT 174
100 CONTINUE PLOT 175
C DRAW FRAME AND AXIS PLOT 176
    IF(N4.LT.3)CALL WHERE(X2,Y2,DUMMY) PLOT 177
    CALL PLOT(X2+0.3,(10.-LENGTH)/2.,3) PLOT 178
    CALL WHERE(ULX,ULY,DUMMY) PLOT 179
    CALL PLOT(ULX,ULY+LENGTH,2) PLOT 180
    CALL PLOT(ULX+HEIGHT,ULY+LENGTH,2) PLOT 181
    IF(CCINF.LT.0.)CALL PLOT(ULX+HEIGHT,ULY,2) PLOT 182
    CALL PLOT(ULX+HSUP,ULY,23) PLOT 183
    DO 105 K=1,4 PLOT 184
    VORD(K)=ARRAY1(K) PLOT 185
    IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)VORD(K)=ARRAY2(K) PLOT 186
105 CONTINUE PLOT 187
    CALL KSRND(RL,DUMMY,LENGTH*0.999,2.,2.5,4.,5.,10.,10.,10.,N) PLOT 188
    DVA=10.*RL/LENGTH PLOT 189
    H=HOLD PLOT 190
    IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)H=H*100./(100.-CCINF) PLOT 191
    CALL KSRND(RH,DUMMY,H*0.999,2.,2.5,4.,5.,10.,10.,10.,N) PLOT 192
    DVO=10.*RH/H PLOT 193
    CALL AXIS(0.,0.,VABS,-14,1.001*LENGTH,90.,T(LT+1),T(LT+2),DVA) PLOT 194
    DELTAC=(CCSUP - CCINF )/HEIGHT PLOT 195
    XX(LT+1)=0. PLOT 196
    XX(LT+2)=1./HOLD PLOT 197
    CALL AXIS(-HSUP,0.,VORD,-16,1.001*HEIGHT,0.,CCSUP ,DELTAC,DVO) PLOT 198
C DRAW CURVES PLOT 199
    NP=0 PLOT 200
    DO 150 J=1,6 PLOT 201
    IF(.NOT.YES(J))GO TO 150 PLOT 203
    NP=NP+1 PLOT 204
    IF(AMPLIF.NE.0.)GO TO 115 PLOT 205
    DO 110 L=1,LT PLOT 206
    XX(L)=-C(L,J) PLOT 207
    GO TO 120 PLOT 208
110 DO 117 L=1,LT PLOT 209
    XX(L)=2.*CCINF-C(L,J) PLOT 210
    XX(LT+1)=CCINF PLOT 211
    XX(LT+2)=(100.-CCINF)/HOLD PLOT 212
120 CALL LINE(XX,LT,1,2,PSY(NP)) PLOT 213
    YES(J)=.FALSE. PLOT 214
150 CONTINUE PLOT 215
C MOVE TO NEXT PLOT PLOT 216
    XNEXT=8.5-ULX-HSUP PLOT 217
    IF(ULX+HEIGHT.GT.8.)XNEXT=HEIGHT-HSUP+1. PLOT 218
    CALL PLOT(XNEXT,-ULY,23) PLOT 219
200 CONTINUE PLOT 220
800 IF(NERR.NE.0)GO TO 820 PLOT 221
815 IF(NERR.EQ.0)PRINT 600 PLOT 222
600 FORMAT(1H1/' DATA REFERRED TO IN PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS NOT ON DISK') PLOT 223
1'
    GO TO 810 PLOT 224
801 PRINT 601 PLOT 225
601 FORMAT(1H1/' NO DATA CARDS WITH PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS') PLOT 227
    GO TO 810 PLOT 228
802 PRINT 602 PLOT 229
602 FORMAT(1H1/' ERROR IN WR20 OUTPUT') PLOT 230
    GO TO 820 PLOT 231

```

```

803 PRINT 602
  MSKIP=LT+1-L
  DO 205 M=1,MSKIP
205 READ(7,703)DUMMY
  GO TO 25
810 PRINT 610
810 FORMAT(' NO PLOT FROM THIS JOB')
820 CALL PLOT(0.,0.,2,3)
  CALL PLOT(0.,0.,2)
  CALL PLOT(0.,10.,2,3)
  CALL PLOT(0.,10.,2)
830 CALL SYMBOL(0.3,0.,0.,2,FINISH(1),90.,32)
  CALL PLOT(10.,0.,23)
  CALL PLOT(0.,0.,999)
  PRINT 615
615 FORMAT(' END OF PLOT')
  STOP
END
SUBROUTINE KSRND(XSUP,XINF,X,A1,A2,A3,A4,A5,A6,A7,A8,N)
DIMENSION A(10)
Y=X
IF(X)411,406,407
411 X=-X
  GO TO 407
406 XINF=0.
  XSUP=0.
  N=0
  GO TO 413
407 DLG = ALOG10(X)
  IF(DLG)401,402,402
401 DLG = DLG-1.
402 LG=DLG
  XMANT=X/10.**LG
  A(1)=1.
  A(2)=A1
  A(3)=A2
  A(4)=A3
  A(5)=A4
  A(6)=A5
  A(7)=A6
  A(8)=A7
  A(9)=A8
  A(10)=10.
  DO 404 K=1,10
    IF(XMANT-A(K))410,403,404
410 XINF=A(K-1)*10.**LG
  XSUP=A(K)*10.**LG
  N=K
  GO TO 405
403 XINF=A(K)*10.**LG
  XSUP=XINF
  N=K
  GO TO 405
404 CONTINUE
405 IF(Y)412,413,413
412 XINFR=XINF
  XINF=-XSUP
  XSUP=-XINFR
  X=-X
413 RETURN
END
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5.2 PROTWR20, a Program for Plotting WR20 Results on the Printer

Program PROTWR20 performs a function similar to PLOTWR20, except that the plot is produced by the printer. Each plot is on a separate frame. An Optical Transmission Plot is not possible.

5.2.1 Data Cards

As for PLOTWR20, one data card is required for each species of any run. It contains the following data:

NRUN, the Run Number

Col. 2-5, FORMAT: I5

SPEC, the Name of the Species (including CONDC and/or ABSC).

Col. 6-10, FORMAT: A5

NLINE, the Length of the Plot, given as the number of printed lines. The computer uses the nearest value of $(10n + 1)$. Recommended values are 51 (one page) and 121 (two pages). The default value is 51.

Col. 11-15, FORMAT: I5

NY1, the Width of the Plot, given as number of printed characters. Permitted values: 51 or 101. Default values if NY1 is ≤ 50 is entered: 51, otherwise 101.

Col. 16-20, FORMAT: I5

Up to 50 data cards are allowed.

5.2.2 Example of Plot

Figure 3 shows a plot of H₂O₂ as calculated in run 7199. The data card used was, with b indicating blanks,

b7199H2O2bbb121

In the program PROTWR20, the ordinate resolution is doubled by using as points either the character O, marking a point on the line, or the characters (), marking a point halfway between two lines.

5.2.3 Source-deck Listing

The following source-deck listing includes the program PROTWR20 and all necessary subroutines.

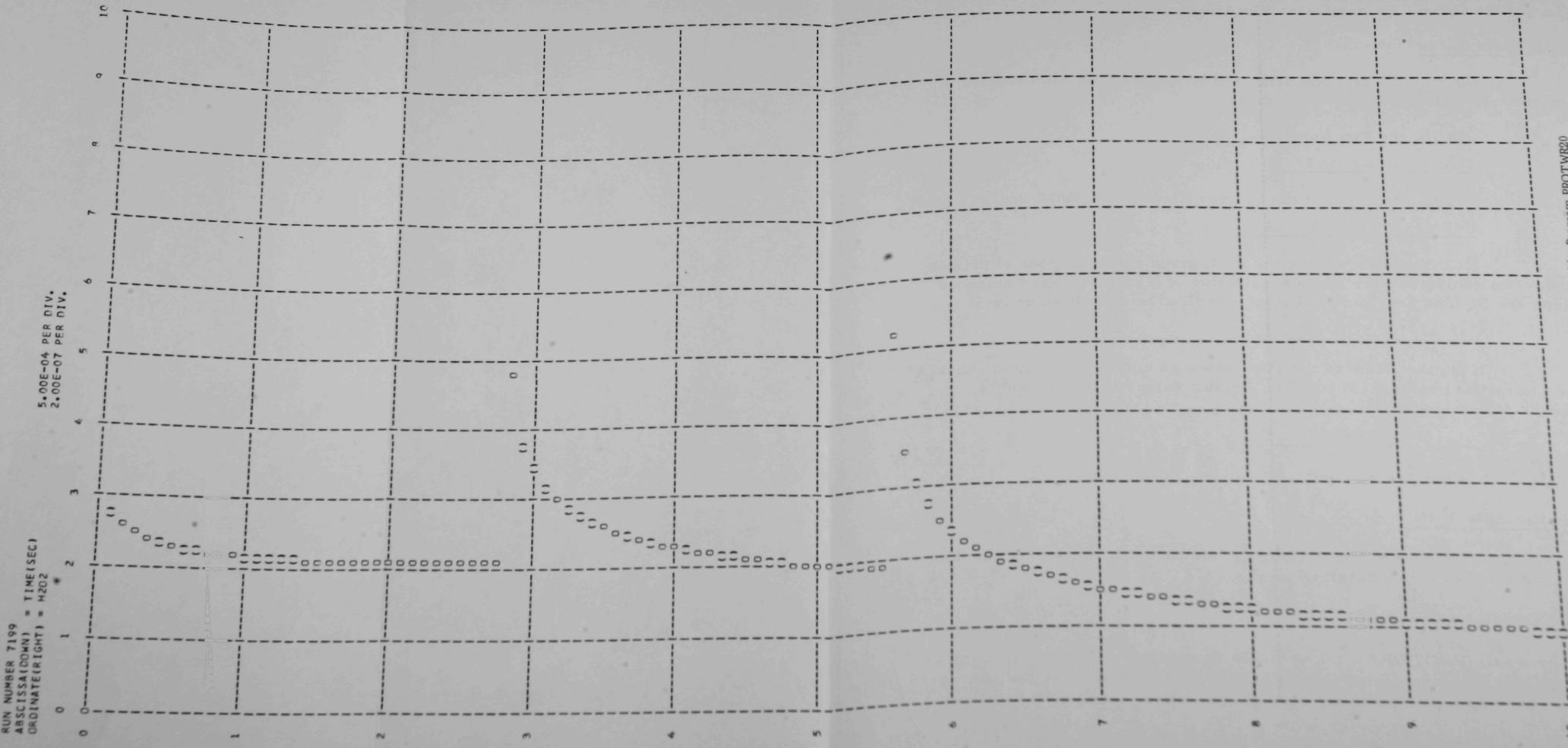


Fig. 3. Printed Plot of [H₂O₂] from Run 7199, Created by Program PROTWR20


```

PROTWR20* PROGRAM FOR PLOTTING WR20 RESULTS ON PRINTER.
REAL*8 SPEC(50)/50*           '/WORD(6)/6*'      '/'
REAL*8 ORD(3)/3*              '/ABSC(3)/*TIME(SEC',!)   ',    PROT 1
1   '          /
REAL*4 COMENT(14),CMAX(6),CMIN(6),T(502),C(500,6),XX(502),YY(501),PROT 2
1   TIME(501),AROUND(8)2.,2.5*6*5./    PROT 3
LOGICAL*1 YES(6)/6.*FALSE./    PROT 4
INTEGER NRUN(50),NLINE(50),NY1(50),NY(6),NL(6)    PROT 5
ENDFILE7    PROT 6
REWIND7    PROT 7
NERR=0    PROT 8
DO20I=1,50    PROT 9
READ(5,501, END=21,ERR=20)NRUN(I),SPEC(I),NLINE(I),NY1(I)    PROT 10
501 FORMAT(15,A5,A215)    PROT 11
IF(NLINE(I).EQ.0)NLINE(I)=51    PROT 12
IMAX=I    PROT 13
20 CONTINUE    PROT 14
21 IF(IMAX.EQ.0)GO TO 801    PROT 15
25 DO200KDUMMY=1,50    PROT 16
READ(7,702,END=800,ERR=802)NRUN,LT,TMAX,MORE    PROT 17
702 FORMAT(14,3X,I3,E10.3,57X,I2)    PROT 18
DO28J=1,MORE    PROT 19
IF(MORE.EQ.0)GOTO28    PROT 20
READ(7,703)DUMMY    PROT 21
703 FORMAT(A1)    PROT 22
28 CONTINUE    PROT 23
READ(7,704)(WORD(J),J=1,6)    PROT 24
704 FORMAT(12X*6(6X,A5)//)    PROT 25
NSKIP=0    PROT 26
DO30I=1,IMAX    PROT 27
IF(NRUN.NE.NRUN(I))GOTO30    PROT 28
DO30J=1,6    PROT 29
IF(SPEC(I).NE.WORD(J))GOTO30    PROT 30
YES(I,J)=.TRUE.    PROT 31
NSKIP=NSKIP+1    PROT 32
NL(J)=((NLNE(I)+5)/10)*10+1    PROT 33
NY(J)=NY1(I)    PROT 34
IF(NY(J).EQ.0)NY(J)=101    PROT 35
NERR=1    PROT 36
30 CONTINUE    PROT 37
33 IF(NSKIP)35,35,40    PROT 38
35 MSKIP=LT+4    PROT 39
DO37M=1,MSKIP    PROT 40
37 READ(7,703)DUMMY    PROT 41
GOTO200    PROT 42
40 READ(7,705)(CMAX(J),J=1,6)    PROT 43
705 FORMAT(13X*6(1X,E10.3))    PROT 44
READ(7,705)(CMIN(J),J=1,6)    PROT 45
READ(7,703)DUMMY    PROT 46
DO50L=1,LT    PROT 47
50 READ(7,706,ERR=803)T(L),(C(L,J),J=1,6)    PROT 48
706 FORMAT(2X*7(1X,E10.3))    PROT 49
READ(7,703)DUMMY    PROT 50
CALL ROUNDX(TMAX,TSUP,AROUND)    PROT 51
DO150J=1,6    PROT 52
IF(.NOT.YES(J))GOTO150    PROT 53
ORD(1)=WORD(J)    PROT 54
DO110L=1,LT    PROT 55
110 XX(L)=C(L,J)    PROT 56
NLJ=NL(J)    PROT 57
DO 120 N=1,NLJ    PROT 58
TIME(N)=FLOAT(N-1)*TSUP/FLOAT(NLJ-1)    PROT 59
115 IF(TIME(N).LE.TMAX)GO TO 115    PROT 60
105 YY(N)=100.**(CMAX(J)-CMIN(J))    PROT 61
GO TO 120    PROT 62
115 CALL INTER(LT,T,XX,TIME(N),YY(N))    PROT 63
120 CONTINUE    PROT 64

```

```

PRINT710,NORUN
710 FORMAT('1',13X,'RUN NUMBER',I5)
CALL PROT(YY,NLJ,NY(J),TSUP,CMIN(J),CMAX(J),ABSC,ORD)
YES(J)=.FALSE.
150 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
PRINT712
712 FORMAT('1')
800 IF(NERR.NE.0)GOTO820
815 IF(NERR.EQ.0)PRINT600
600 FORMAT('1',' DATA TO BE PLOTTED NOT ON DISK')
GOTO810
801 PRINT601
601 FORMAT('1',' NO PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS')
GOTO810
802 PRINT602
602 FORMAT('1',' ERROR IN WR18 OUTPUT')
GOTO820
803 PRINT603,L
603 FORMAT(// ' ERROR IN ROW ',I4,' OF TABLE, REST OF TABLE FLUSHED')
MSKIP=LT+1-L
DO205M=1#MSKIP
205 READ(7,703)DUMMY
GOTO25
810 PRINT610
610 FORMAT(/' NO PLOT FROM THIS JOB')
820 STOP
END
SUBROUTINE PROT(Y,NLINE,NY1,XMAX,Y1,Y2,ABSC,ORD)
INTEGER SCX/0/,SCY(11)
REAL#8 ABSC(3),ORD(3)
REAL A(101),Y(NLINE),BLANK/' '/,I/' '/,
1 DASH/'-'/,CIRCLE/'0'/,LPAR//('',RPAR//)'/'
REAL AROUND(8)/2.+2.5*6*5/
NX10=(NLINE+5)/10
NLINE=10*NX10+1
IF(NY1.GT.51)NY1=101
IF(NY1.LE.50)NY1=51
NY10=NY1/10
IF(Y1.GT.0.)Y1=0.
IF(Y2.LT.0.)Y2=0.
IF(Y1.EQ.0.)NEG=0
IF(Y2.EQ.0.)NEG=10
IF(Y1.EQ.0..OR.Y2.EQ.0..)GO TO 5
NEG=-Y1/(Y2-Y1)*10.+1
IF(NEG.GT.5)NEG=NEG-1
5 Y21=Y2-Y1
10 CALL ROUNDX (Y21,DY,AROUND)
YMAX=FLOAT(10-NEG)/10.*DY
YMIN=-FLOAT(NEG)/10.*DY
IF(Y2.GT.YMAX.OR.Y1.LT.YMIN)GOTO15
GOTO20
15 Y21=(YMAX-YMIN)*1.25
GOTO10
20 Y2=YMAX
Y1=YMIN
DO25J=1,11
25 SCY(J)=-NEG-1+J
DELTAX=XMAX/10.
DELTAY=(Y2-Y1)/10.
PRINT501,ABSC,DELTAX,ORD,DELTAY
501 FORMAT(14X,'ABSCISSA(DOWN) = ',3A8, 2X,1PE9.2,' PER DIV./')
1 14X,'ORDINATE(RIGHT) = ',3A8, 2X,1PE9.2,' PER DIV.')
IF(NY1.EQ.51)GOTO30
IF(NY1.EQ.101)GOTO40
30 PRINT 502,SCY
GOTO50
      PROT 68
      PROT 69
      PROT 70
      PROT 71
      PROT 72
      PROT 73
      PROT 74
      PROT 75
      PROT 76
      PROT 77
      PROT 78
      PROT 79
      PROT 80
      PROT 81
      PROT 82
      PROT 83
      PROT 84
      PROT 85
      PROT 86
      PROT 87
      PROT 88
      PROT 89
      PROT 90
      PROT 91
      PROT 92
      PROT 93
      PROT 94
      PROT 95
      PROT 96
      PROT 97
      PROT 98
      PROT 99
      PROT 100
      PROT 101
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      PROT 119
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      PROT 123
      PROT 124
      PROT 125
      PROT 126
      PROT 127
      PROT 128
      PROT 129
      PROT 130
      PROT 131
      PROT 132
      PROT 133
      PROT 134

```

```

40 PRINT503*SCY
502 FORMAT(1/5X*11(I3+2X)/)
503 FORMAT(1/5X*11(I3,7X)/)
50 DO100N=1,NLINE
      Z=(Y(N)-Y1)/(Y2-Y1)*FLOAT(NY1-1)+1.
      DO60M=1,NY1
      A(M)=BLANK
      IF(FLOAT((N-1)/NX10).EQ.FLOAT(N-1)/FLOAT(NX10))A(M)=DASH
60  CONTINUE
      DO 70 M=1,NY1,NY10
70  A(M)=I
      IZ=Z
      FZ=IZ
      IF(IZ.LT.1.OR.IZ.GE.NY1)GOTO 92
      IF(Z .LE. (FZ+0.25))GOT080
      IF(Z .GT. (FZ+0.25).AND.Z .LT.(FZ+0.75))GO TO 90
      A(IZ+1)=CIRCLE
      GO TO 92
80  A(IZ)=CIRCLE
      GO TO 92
90  A(IZ)=LPAR
      A(IZ+1)=RPAR
92  IF(FLOAT((N-1)/NX10).EQ.FLOAT(N-1)/FLOAT(NX10))GO TO 97
95  PRINT 510,(A(M),M=1,NY1)
      GO TO 100
97  SCX=N/NX10
      PRINT505,SCX,(A(M),M=1,NY1)
505  FORMAT(12X*I3+2X,101A1)
510  FORMAT(17X*101A1)
100 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE ROUND(X,R,A)
      DIMENSION A(8),B(10)
      B(1)=1.
      B(10)=10.
      IF(X)10,5,15
      5 R=0.
      GO TO 100
10  Y=-X
      GO TO 20
15  Y=X
20  LY100=ALOG10(Y)+100.
      LY=LY100-100
      YMANT=Y*10.***(-LY)
      YLIM=1.
      DO 22 I=2,9
22  B(I)=A(I-1)
      DO 50 I=1,9
      IF(YMANT-B(I))50,50,25
25  YLIM=B(I+1)
50  CONTINUE
      R=Y/X*YLIM*10.***LY
100 RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE INTER(LT,AX,AY,X,Y)
      DIMENSION AX(1),AY(1)
      IF(X-AX(1))10,5,10
      5 Y=AY(1)
      GO TO 100
10  DO 20 L=2,LT
      IF(X.LT.AX(L))GO TO 25
20  CONTINUE
      IF(X.LE.AX(LT))GO TO 25
      Y=AY(LT)
      GO TO 100
25  Y=AY(L-1)+(X-AX(L-1))*(AY(L)-AY(L-1))/(AX(L)-AX(L-1))
100 RETURN
      END

```

5.3 Structure of Input Deck Containing WR20 and Plotting Program

Figure 4 shows the structure of the input deck used on the IBM 360/75 system of the Applied Mathematics Division, Argonne National Laboratory.

The cards /*SETUP... and //GO·PLOTTAPE.... are omitted for PROTWR20.

```
//WR20PLOT JOB (F11638,05,00,03),'K·SCHMIDT',MSGLEVEL=1,
//      REGION=140K,CLASS=C
//**COMMENT.-THE ACCOUNTING CARD IS INSERTED HERE.*****
//SETUP DDNAME=PLOTTAPE,DEVICE=2400-7,ID=(CALCMP,RING,SAVE,NL)
//PART1 EXEC FTHLG
//EDT.SYSIN DD *
//**COMMENT.-THE WR20 OBJECT DECK IS INSERTED HERE.*****
/*
//GO·FT07F001 DD UNIT=2314,SPACE=(80,(500,250)),
//      DISP=(NEW,PASS),DSNAME=+TABLES,
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800)
//GO·FT08F001 DD UNIT=2314,SPACE=(80,(1,1)),
//      DISP=(NEW,DELETE),DSNAME=+CHARGE,
//      DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKSIZE=8)
//GO·SYSIN DD *
//**COMMENT.-THE DATA FOR WR20 ARE INSERTED HERE.*****
/*
//PART2 EXEC FTHLG
//EDT.SYSIN DD *
//**COMMENT.-THE PLOTWR20 OR PROTWR20 OBJECT DECK IS INSERTED HERE.*****
      NAME G(R)
/*
//GO·FT07F001 DD DSNAME=*,PART1·GO·FT07F001·DISP=(MOD,DELETE)
//GO·PLOTTAPE DD UNIT=TAPE7TRK,LABEL=(,BLP),DISP=(,PASS)
//GO·SYSIN DD *
//**COMMENT.-THE PLOTTING DATA ARE INSERTED HERE.*****
```

Fig. 4. Structure of the Input Deck for Running the Program WR20 and PLOTWR20 (or PROTWR20) on the IBM 360/75 System at ANL. If PROTWR20 is to be used, the cards /*SETUP... and //GO·PLOTTAPE must be removed.

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